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WASHINGTON

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VOL XVIII. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1900 NO. 43.

HON. CHARLES F. SCOTT.
The choice of the people for District Commissioner and will no doubt be appointed.

CAPT. WM. F. ROSSELL.
The Engineer Commissioner, who wil probabably succeed capt. Beach

THEY SAY

Mr. John B. Wight will have a better opinion of the Negro, Irish and Italians before he dies.

He never was a republican but was made Commissioner by accident.

The people of this city want a change in the District Commissionership.

When Reyburn and Lee get through with their contest they will no doubt be wiser than they were before the election.

There was too much rain for the Baptist preacher.

The flim flam leader of Ivy City will not secure that plum at the Capital.

Othello's occupation has gone.

Yes it has gone never to return again.

It is the defeated man who makes the kick.

In union there is strength, but in a broken neck there is pain.

Defeat in politics is worse to some people than

The Baptist people didn't want Rev. Lee.

They paid him with some coin and he paid Rev. Walter Brooks.

Rev. Lee said on that occasion "a minister who entered politics should be removed."

Why doesn't Rev. Lee resign and save his congregation the trouble of removing him.

It would save the President of embarrassment if Mr. John B. Wight were to resign.

The letter signed a Woman in the Post, in a few days will be ventilated. The Bee will tell the public what it is and where it came from.

It is sometimes best to keep quiet and then one's faults are no exposed

This alleged woman will no doubt be able to stand the calcium light.

Think well of those who speak well of you.

Recorder Cheatham is a wholsoul man.

He may have his faults, but they are not vicious.

There will be a jubelee when John B Wight is removed.

The Bee is the people's choice.

It takes the lead in journalism.

It is so if you see it in The Bee.

Look out for a semi-weekly Bee.

It will be a daisy and a gem.

THE BEE is the peoples paper.

Do your duty notwithstandiag what other people say.

There are people who talk too much.

He is the right man in the right place.

Ivy city went for Chase and Jones.

Defeated candidates always make a kick.

The democratic party has a great deal to learn.

If you want a live paper read THE BEE.

All this world is a stage and the people are merely the players.

If you know a thing keep it to yourself.

Presideut McKinley will be the next President.

We often go to those for help we have advised.

Always treat your neighbor right and then you will never regret it.

The world is in a commotion and it is doubtful what the result will be.

Don't forget what you say to your friend because when he meets you, you may tell him something else.

John F. Cook will have to do something better than he he is doing if he wants votes.

Going among the bishops will not aid him in the least.

You never see your mistakes until it is too late.

The Time of Day.

A majority of people suppose that the observatories obtain the correct time from the sun. When the average man wishes to give his watch the highest praise he says, "It regulates the sun," not being aware that a watch which would keep with the sun around the year would have to be nearly as bad as Captain Cuttle's. The farmer may safely decide when to go to dinner by the sun but if the mariner was as confident that the sun marked always the correct time as the farmer is he would be sure to be at times 200 or 300 miles from where he thought he was. In other words, the sun—that is, a sundial—is only correct on a few days in each year, and during the intervening times gets as far as a whole quarter hour fast or slow, according to Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

There are several hundred stars whose positions have been established with the greatest accuracy by the most careful observations at a number of the principal observatories of the world. If a star's exact position is known, it can readily be calculated when it will pass the meridian of any given place—that is, the instant it will cross a north and south line through the place. The data regarding these stars are all published in the nautical almanacs, which are got out by several different observatories for the use of navigators and all others who have uses for them. These stars are known as "clock stars."

One Trust Gone.

The flour trust has collapsed. The concern was capitalized at $25,000,000 and controlled a large production. The collapse came from inability to float its securities in the open market. This same difficulty is likely to bring other of the trusts to grief. Many of them are wholly dependent upon the sale of their securities in this way, and in this circumstance lies one of the great weaknesses of many of these combinations. The trusts are unfortunately not all of this character, for some of them have immense financial strength within themselves, but no small number of them are quite likely to split upon the rock which has wrecked the Flour Trust. But there is another remedy for trusts. It is sure and safe. If applied rigidly it would rid the people of even the most intolerable. Suppose the people, as a unit, would make up their minds to do without coal oil for, say, a year? Rather a drastic and difficult medicine, it is true, but the world got along without kerosene oil for several hundred years of civilization and it can do so again. In fact the people can, upon a pinch, get along without almost anything controlled by trusts. Sunlight and air are not yet controlled by trusts, and the land is not yet all grabbed up. This idea of doing without is President Hadley's idea of Yale College. It is not at all a bad one.

Now in Europe.

At Harvard a story is going the rounds concerning a last year's graduate; a dutiful son and an illustrious student, yet withal a somewhat literal youth. At the beginning of his concluding year his father, who was just setting out for Europe, said to him: "Now, Harry, get your degree, and I'll send for you to come over and travel all summer." Harry was delighted. "Father," said he, "I will." He studied faithfully all the college year and in June went through with flying colors. Then he cabled his father: "Yes." But the father had forgotten his impulsive offer. He mused over the message, wondered, and then cabled back, "Yes, what?" The son was in turn perplexed but being a well-trained lad he did not remain long in the dark, and fired by duteous zeal, cabled back: "Yes, sir." Letters of explanation followed, and he is now making the "grand tour."

Woman's Evolution.

It strikes one very forcibly when discussing the position of woman, what a revolution there has been in her life, even within the last fifty years, or perhaps one should say especially within that period. Compare the life of the girl of 20 of the present day with that of her grandmother at the same age and the change will strike one as someting astonishing. Of course, as woman's mind has had the opportunity to develop she has become more emancipated. By all means let woman's mind and intellect be developed, but in the line most appropriate to her. In too many cases girls nowadays are brought up on the same lines as boys, and as they get older become masculine women. We have yet to learn that the masculine method of education and bringing up is the highest possible for the feminine temperament.

There are many birds in the Philippines, though few songsters. It has been told how the martin was imported into the islands and royally received by the Spanish government. They have increased and multiplied, but they do not sing. A few thrushes do sing, but the warble of the North American songsters is missing from the piping.

All the emery used in the world comes from the little Island of Naxos, near Greece. As it is one of the hardest substances known, ordinary quarrying tools cannot be used to cut it out.

An apparatus has been devised for automatically photographing people as they enter shops and other places.

It is said there is more champagne drank in one year than the champagne districts produce in seven.

There are 81,000 coal miners in France.

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She Used the Telephone.

Often has the telephone been used as a device of Cupid, but Mrs. Nellie Clifford Becker has made it an instrument for divorce, and without premeditation. She is a telephone operator. Her husband, William L. Becker, now an express agent in New York City, knew that, but he supposed that she was employed on the regular city lines. As a matter of fact she was in charge of the long-distance circuit.

One day there was a call on the long-distance telephone for a woman in Syracuse. Mrs. Becker asked for his name. The unsuspecting Becker gave it, and Mrs. Becker was startled to learn that she was talking to her own husband. She sent for the woman with whom Becker wanted to speak, and then listened to every word that was said, and their conversation furnished her with evidence for her divorce. She didn't permit her husband to remain ignorant of it, either, for she promptly told him she had heard every word that had been said.

Becker tried to explain, but there wasn't much room for explanations, and Mrs. Becker told him so. The couple were married 12 years ago, and the husband has been frequently charged with straying from the path of rectitude. Mrs. Becker has brought suit for absolute divorce through Lawyer Wm. C. Lapham in the Supreme Court, and Justice Frank H. Hiscock has appointed a referee to take evidence.

Early Training.

An interesting experiment is to be tried in France. In all the lycees, or higher public schools, girls at the age of 15 are to begin a course of lessons on their moral duties in life, passing on to psychology as applied to the early education of little children. The syllabus and outline of the girls' course, prepared for the minister of education by Mme. Blanc-Bentzon, has been issued, and covers ground which is left untreated in education usually, but which it is surely most needful to cultivate. In a series of "talks" the attention of the children is to be directed formally to their duties, whether as individuals, as members of the family, as members of society, or as patriots and law-abiding and helpful citizens. Such subjects are ignored in the courses of nearly all nations' schools. The teacher thinks it is the place of the parent to give such guidance, while the parent touches on these matters indirectly, if at all, in actual words. Happily, in many families the unconscious teaching of example and daily conversation supplies the needful training and stimulus.

All Conveniences.

A commercial traveler relates in the Cincinnati Enquirer that he once arrived in a small settlement in Arkansas, and at once repaired to the Eagle house, which was situated on the outskirts of the town, on the bank of a small stream. After a dinner of side meat and corn bread the drummer lighted a cigar and the proprietor said: "Stranger, is thar' anything we 'uns kn do foh you all?" Thinking to confound his host the drummer answered: "Well, yes come to think of it, I'd like to have a bath." The proprietor let his feet drop from the railing upon which he had hoisted them, disappeared into the house and returned in a moment with a huge tin cup full of soft soap, a rough towel and a pick and shovel, which he offered to the drummer. "What's the pick and shovel for?" the stranger asked. "Wal," answered the landlord, "th' watuh's low and yo' all 'll hev to dam up th' creek."

Yonkers, N. Y., has chosen a woman as sanitary inspector. She is Mrs. J. Van Wagner, trained nurse, who won from two competitors after passing the civil service examination. The citizens hope that spitting in public conveyances is now to be stopped, if nothing else.

Somebody very learned, once took the trouble of weighing the brains of a number of animals and found that the brain of a tame rabbit weighed less for its size than the brain of any other known creature—much less than that of a wild rabbit.

A shipment of sewing machines, valued at $103,750, was recently sent by an American firm to China. The Chinese women have recently awakened to the fact that the sewing machine is a necessary household implement.

Though the Mohammedans in London number not more than 200, they are building a mosque, at a cost of £10,000, to accommodate from 300 to 400 worshipers, in addition to the women, for whom a gallery will be provided.

The editor opened his mail and thought at first that one letter contained an ode to spring. He was mistaken, but it was about as bad—an owed to the grocer.

New York state has 120,000 more bachelors than spinsters. Only one state in the union has more female celibates than male, and that is California.

Dr. J. J. Henna, a native of Puerto Rico, says that there are 288,000 beggars out of a population of 1,000,000 in that island.

The new legal code in Germany ordains that habitual drunkards are put in the same category as minors.

Over 1,000 houses in London are tenantless because they are popularly supposed to be haunted. Poor, benighted London!

VENTRILOQUISM.

No Such Thing as Throwing the Voice.

"Ventriloquism as a vaudeville specialty is about played out," said a veteran showman who passed through the city this week. "It was always a great fake. Of course, we know nowadays that there is no such thing as 'throwing the voice,' and that it is simply an illusion in which the eye plays a bigger part than the ear. For instance a man is seated on the stage with a mechanical dummy on his knee and you hear a voice. The man's face is stiff and the jaws of the dummy are wagging—naturally you jump to the conclusion that the voice comes from the doll. If you were right beside them you would know better, but you are too far away to exactly locate the sound. That's the principle of the whole thing, but in the old days the voice throwing theory was generally accepted.

"I remember in the season of '89-90 I was manager for a clever prestidigitator who was also a ventriloquist. He claimed to be able to throw his voice 42 feet and 'land it in a space 10 inches in diameter,' as you might speak of pitching a baseball or a quoit. It was a most absurd contention but he stuck to it—even to me in private, and we had a stock story we used to work off on the country's papers, about his appearing at a Coroner's inquest an making the corpse accuse a suspeted person of murder. 'At that instant,' the climax ran, 'a hollow voice issued from the dead man's throat.' It was a very thrilling yarn, and in the course of time my boss got to believe it himself, and would narrate the details with every evidence of good faith.

"During the performance he used to order everybody off the stage, but occasionally I would sneak around behind and listen through a peep-hole, and it was wonderful how the illusion was lost. Frequently, on the road, he would be embarassed by requests to 'throw his voice' into this thing or that to further some practical joke, and would always reply that 'his larynx was a trifle inflamed.' Still he was a capital ventriloquist—one of the very best, I believe, that was ever in the business."—N. Y. Sun.

Queer Jobs for Congressmen.

Curious requests of every description are made of members of Congress and to be able to comply with all of them the members of the lower house would indeed be a versatile lot. Recently an Illinois Congressman, while at home, received a letter from one of his constituents who had secured a position in Washington. The writer was not at all modest in his request, but simply asked the Congressman to go to the house of his constituent, get an old pair of shoes, and mail them to him under the Congressional frank.

The member was startled at the audacity of his correspondent and it is needless to say that he did not comply with the request. This member received a letter from one of his constituents asking him to secure the voter a position as bartender in this city. As this is not in the line with the work of a Congressman, and as Uncle Sam does not employ any one in this capacity, this request was also turned down.

The other day the same member was amused by finding in his mail a letter from one of his constituents who is in love with a young woman residing in the statesman's district. The writer said he knew the member had considerable influence and modestly requested him to exert it to bring about a marriage between the two persons in question. He went on to explain how much property the young woman owned, how charming and beautiful she is and the intensity of the love he had for her. While the Congressman was willing to favor his constituent, he did not know just how to go about it, as he is not running a matrimonial bureau.—Chicago Tribune.

Protection of California's Big Trees.

Steps are being taken to preserve the famous Calaveras grove of big trees, which will probably pass into the hands of a large lumber firm which has secured an option on this famous grove. It is the intention of the new possessors to build large sawmills in Calaveras county, and they will then turn all of the big trees, which have been made one of the points of interest to visitors, into lumber unless some immediate steps are taken to save them. Various clubs and associations in California are doing their best to save the great trees, which are famous all over the world. It is urged that a national park would be most desirable at this point, as has been done in Mariposa and Tulare counties.—Scientific American.

Every Congress Has Its Carpet.

The new carpet on the floor of the House of representatives is pretty to the eye and yielding to the touch. Every Congress has its carpet. Congresses of even numbers have red carpets; Congresses of odd numbers have green carpets—that is, in the one red is the dominant color, and in the other green dominates. As this is the Fifty-sixth Congress—an even number—the carpet is red, and a very fine carpet it is, too. There are 1,400 yards of it, and 200 yards more are laid away to piece it and patch it for the second session. The carpet of the last Congress is now spread on the floors of the various committee rooms, and that will be the fate of its successor two years hence.

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PALMISTRY.

An Amateur Divulges Some of the Secrets of the Art.

A young woman who worked her way into the hearts, but not the pocketbooks, of a large circle of friends and chance acquaintances by her talents as a fortune teller was recently moved, at the witching hour of twilight and afternoon tea, to betray deep buried confidences.

"Indeed," she said, "merely for the study of human nature, it pays to master the mysteries of the hand and to pose, either seriously or otherwise, as an oracle. My old nurse taught me the tea cup—that is, to read the grounds—and I picked up the 'cards' from a German governess I used to see. But palmistry is the most fun, because even the steadiest and most conventional people are believers in it. It is a science, though the gypsies, who were once its greatest exponents, have brought it into disrepute. There are certain tricks of the trade which I allow myself, merely to relieve its monotony, for you know you do get tired of the line of the heart, the line of luck, and so on, with variations.

"I can size up people immediately, and have positively developed the 'inner eye' that the Eastern students talk about. It is merely concentration. For instance, there crowds up to me in a group of silly, chattering men and women a sad yet fervid person on the wrong side of thirtyfive. Her—for it is almost always a she—her 'aura' is plain enough, a sort of depressing gray. I refuse to tell her anything in public, but I win her lifelong devotion by a private reading of marvellous accuracy. It is pretty safe to tell such people that they had chances to marry long ago and will have soon again. It does no harm and often great good, for a general 'fixing up' mentally and physically frequently results and brings the very thing I dared to prophesy.

"Then there is the ambitious young fellow, with clear eyes and tremulous smile, who walks off with the step of Julius Caesar when I tell him he will succeed. And the married belle of mature years, who is trying to 'bluff' her new friends with details of her past, the peaceful, dear old lady, whose face is as sweet and smooth as her rosy palm, the woman with a mission or a career, and the old fellow whose hand and features are a sure 'give away' of a checkered past. The middle aged man, who has lost both illusion and fortune, is the hardest subject to deal with, for he will watch me as I scan his lines to see if I am not a fraud. But once I win him he is my strongest adherent.

"Strangely enough, happily married couples are not angry when I foretell a second marriage to either man or woman, and widowers are generally provoked when I say that they will remarry. A widow, unless she is very old and 'cappy,' usually smiles mysteriously and blushes when I hint at another affinity. If I can once guess how many children an elderly lady has had she will vote me a witch. After all, quickness of intuition and tact are the essential talents of an amateur soothsayer, who asks no fee and pleasantly entertains both young and old."—N. Y. Herald.

Hints for Money-Makers.

In spite of the recent expose of the scandalous Miller syndicate in Brooklyn, which cheated a lot of credulous people out of $1,000,000 by pretending to give—and really giving to a few at the start— 10 per cent. interest per month on their "investments," the financial columns of the great dailies are still full of enticing offers to investors, made by all sorts of concerns, most of them conspicuous by their proximity to Wall street, and all the more dangerous because thereof.

The eagerness for tips in this speculative era does not abate, and the swindling operator has only to dangle the bait of a big profit before the public to induce the latter to shed their pocket-books and all their belongings. When will the public understand that reputable, well-established brokers never condescend to such disreputable gambling methods in order to attract custom? When will my readers comprehend the fact that the man or firm offering extraordinary inducements and unreasonable rates of interest or profits may be set down at once as a suspicious person, from whom one cannot escape too quickly?—Leslie's Weekly.

The Title of Dowager.

The title of "dowager" seems likely in the near future to become obsolete. Queen Victoria's eldest daughter was the first to resent the title of dowager, and is now known by virtue of a royal decree as "Empress Frederick." Queen Wilhelmina of Holland has been much disturbed by the idea of her mother being looked upon as an old lady, and has caused to be published a decree commanding that henceforth the former Regent is to be styled, not "Queen Dowager," but "Queen Emma of the Netherlands." Even the old Empress of China, wishing to be in the fashion, has consented to this reform.

Elephants in Siam.

An important item in the carrying on of the teak industry is the cost of elephants, which do all the dragging and arranging of the logs. The best elephants in the teak forests of Siam cost from 2,500 rs. to 3,000 rs. ($550 to $650), ordinary elephants 1,000 rs. ($200), and as many as fifty or upwards are required in some forests.—Philadelphia Commercial Museum Bulletin.

No Two Finger Prints Alike.

The chance of two finger prints being alike is not one in sixty-four billions.

THE PECAN NUT.

Texas Supplies Two-Thirds of All Grown in This Country.

Texas is the great pecan nut ing State in the Union. It is estim... that two-thirds of the pecan nuts t... are marketed come from this State. The valleys of all the rivers and creeks of this part of the State are covered with pecan groves, and Austin is said to be the largest pecan market in the United States. It is here that the commission men and regular pecan nut buyers from the East make their hadquarters during the harvesting season and direct the shipments of the delicious nuts to the Northern and Eastern markets, where they command good prices at all times.

When the yield is good the shipments amount to hundreds of carloads but this season but very few cars are being shipped, for the reason that the Texas crop of pecans is almost a complete failure. The prices for the nuts are high, and the owners of pecan groves who are so fortunate as to have a good crop are getting a big income from the nuts. It was not until a few years ago that Texas came to be known to any great extent in the pecan markets of the country. This fact was due principally to the lack of railway communication with the outside markets and the inability to get the nuts to market. The nuts had but little value at that time, and no effort was made to preserve the forest of pecan trees that covered parts of Southwest and West Texas not many years ago. Now that it is known that there are big profits in marketing the nuts the owners of producing trees are careful to have them spared the woodman's axe, and much attention is being paid the industry. In some localities orchards of young pecan trees embracing thousands of acres have been planted within the last few years. They require but little attention and seem to thrive without irrigation. They begin bearing when about nine years old, and continue to produce for an indefinite period. It is known that some pecan trees which are still yielding several bushels each good crop season were full grown and bearing not less than fifty years ago.

Another industry that has greatly increased the demand for pecan nuts has been developed during the last few years. It is that of using the kernels of the nuts in the manufacture of confectionery of various kinds. The extraction and shipment of kernels which was begun in a small way only six years ago has grown to mammoth proportions, and many people are engaged in the business. Machinery for the extraction of the kernels has been invented and placed in successful operation at San Antonio, and large shipments are made each season to confectioners and others in New York City, St. Louis, Chicago and other cities of the country. The kernels command a high price, and good profits are derived by those employed in that branch of the pecan business.

The Mexicans on the Rio Grande border store large quantities of pecan nuts for winter use. They make a fine flour out of the kernels, and this is used to make the most delicious bread, which is only eaten on festival occasions. The nut enters into their Christmas enjoyments to a large extent, being used in the preparation of various kinds of choice dishes.—Cor. Chicago Times Herald.

Another Oldest Mason.

Adna Treat's last Masonic rival is dead. Although Mr. Treat, now 103 years old, is doubtless the oldest man in the world who is a Mason, he was not until a week ago the oldest Mason in the world. Here is a distinction with a difference.

George Blakeman of Derby, Conn., died at the age of 100 years on Dec. 29, having been a Mason for a longer time than any other man in the world. Mr. Treat, although an older man by three years, lacks three years of equalling Mr. Blakeman's Masonic record. It was not until February of 1823 that Mr. Treat took the oath and went through the ordeal of initiation.

But now, with the death of the Connecticut centenarian, Adna Adams Treat becomes not only the oldest man in the Masonic order in the world, but he man who has been longest a member of the order.

Mr. Treat was born in 1797, which was in the eighteenth century. He has lived for ninety-nine years in the nineteenth century, but he must live until midnight of Dec. 31, 1900, to see the dawn of his third century. He is now in good health and spirits, and appears to be fully able to watch the old century out.—Denver Post.

Chances in War.

War is not such a dangerous game as people think. In spite of all efforts to annihilate each other, enemies do comparatively slight damage. During the Franco-German War, with its scores of battles on a vast scale, only 19 1-2 men in each 1,000 were killed and 108 wounded, while 4 1-2 per 1,000 were missing. Thus any soldier engaged had about nine chances to one that he would not get a scratch, and over fifty chances to one that he would not be killed. Most of the wounds received were slight—that is to say, one fourth of all the wounds were severe, and three fourths were slight. But it is surprising how small a wound disables a man and knocks him out of the ranks.

Full of Honors.

"Still," said the old friend who had called to converse with the venerable sage, "in your advancing age it must be a great comfort to know your fame is secure."

"Yes," replied the aged scientist, "I am told there is a new disease and a five-cent cigar named for me."—Chicago Tribune.

The Bee.

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WOODRUFF IS THE MAN.

Every little while some newspaper, usually one of democratic proclivities, prints a story to the effect that President McKinley and his advisers will select a vice-Presidential candidate. This is erroneous, as THE BEE is able to state on the very highest authority. President McKinley will not seek to exert the slightest influence on the Philadelphia convention for or against any particular candidate for the second place on the ticket. Delegates will be left free to vote for whomsoever they may think will bring the most additional strength to the Republican national ticket.

There are any number of excellent gentlemen and stalwart Republicans who desire to be President McKinley's running mate, any one of whom would make a good vice president. The one however who just now is in the lead for that high office is Lieutenant Governor Woodruff of New York. His friends have been urging his candidacy since the unfortunate and untimely decease of Vice President Hobart, who had he lived would have been renominated.

Gov. Woodruff has gained a great deal of strength in the last few weeks. One of the strongest and most popular Republicans in the State of New York, he has become within that brief time a national character.

The only objection that has ever been made against Gov. Woodruff as a vice presidential candidate is that he is too young. That objection looks a trifle absurd when it is known that he is two years older than Mr. Bryan, who will be nominated for President by the Democrats at Kansas City, and six years older than that gentleman was when he was nominated for that position at Chicago four years ago. The constitution may be taken as a safe guide in matter of this kind, certainly safer than the opinions of a particular candidate's opponents, and that instrument only requires candidates for President and Vice President to be thirty five years old. Gov. Woodruff is forty two years old.

Delegates have been elected to the Philadelphia convention from Brooklyn, N. Y., the other day, Brooklyn being the home of Gov. Woodruff. They were instructed for McKinley and Woodruff. This shows conclusively the home standing of Gov. Woodruff, and it is always a good thing when a man stands well at home. Moreover it has a political significance that is worthy of attention. It has become an axiom in New York politics that as goes Brooklyn so goes Kings County in which it is situated and as Kings County goes so goes the State of New York, and it is well known that the Electorial vote of the State of New York has determined the result of the Presidential election more than once. In fact that vote has elected more Presidents than the vote of any other state in the Union, because it has decided every close Presidential election except one, that of 1876, when Tilden carried it over Hayes and yet lost the Presidency. But New York's over Cleveland over James G. Blaine in 1884 and Benjamin Harrison over Cleveland in 1888. Both parties this year will strain every nerve to secure New York's Electorial vote of thirty six, which if the election should be close would settle it in one way or the other. It is known too, that Senator Platt and Gov. Roosevelt are both favorable to Gov. Woodruff's going on the ticket with President McKinley, as that will aid in making New York the more certainly Republican next November.

Gov. Woodruff is a business man of large wealth, a good public speaker, a stalwart Republican, and a friend of the colored people. A careful survey of the field indicates that he is the coming man for Vice President. He made a couple of trips during the past winter to the West by invitation and gained hosts of friends in that section. Southern Republicans should give careful consideration to the Vice Presidential nomination, for it may very well be that its decision will turn upon their votes in convention.

COMMISSIONER WIGHT'S DEFENSE.

Mr John B Wight, the so-called republican Commissioner of the District of Columbia, has made a tame defense of his unwarranted attack that he made upon the Negroes, Irish and Italians of this city. His excuse is that he did not mean the entire Negro population. Words spoken are susceptible of several constructions, but when you testify with deliberation and a proof of what you say is presented to you for correction, there certainly cannot be any mistake. For the sake of argument, let us take the language of Mr Wight before the committee and see if it is susceptible of but one construction: Mr. Wight had no one to fear when he appeared before the sub-committee. He is dignified and bombastic when he talks. The first question that Mr. Benton, the democrat asked was as follows:

* * * * * * *

Mr. BENTON. There may be a good many policemen, but is not the criminal class as successfully taken care of in Washington as in any other city of its size in the country?

When the above question was asked Major Sylvester he answered as follows:

Major SYLVESTER. I believe so; but when I answer that statement I want to invite your attention to what I stated to you the hours these men have.

The chief of police answered in an intelligent manner. He wanted more men.

Mr. BENTON. I recollect what you said on that subject. You effect it, but you have to work your men more than you want to.

Mr. Wight was present when this question was asked. He listened to it and with great anxiety he waited to answer it. The readers of THE BEE can readily see by the following answer that Mr. Wight was deliberate, because he thought the chief of police would become embarrassed by permitting him to answer himself.

Mr. WIGHT. Perhaps I had better answer that, because it might be a little embarrassing to Major Sylvester. "I think it is remarkably to the credit of the police department with the small amount of men and the large amount of criminal classes——

Before he completed the answer he was interupted by Mr. Benton. This intermission gave Mr. Wight time to reflect and weigh what he was about to say. Did reflect?

"Mr. BENTON (a member of the Committee). I did not know that there was a very great amount. I know there is not a great deal of crime, comparatively.

The chairman of the committee directed a question to Mr. Wight as follows:

The CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE. They are not the worst criminals?

The deliberate reply to this question was made by Mr. Wight, the republican (?) Commissioner. O! he expressed so much kindness and consideration for the 90,000 colored citizens. A deliberate slander of a people who have done him no harm. A people who have spoken of him in kindness. But read:

Mr. WIGHT. "I say it with all kindness, but I state it as a fact, that the 90,000 colored people here are equal to the criminal conditions in any city. They regard life as of no value whatever.

He states as a fact, the 90,000 colored citizens regard life as of no value. In all kindness he made this statement. He had time to reflect before the next question was put to him. Did he reflect? Let us see:

Mr. CHAIRMAN. "But they are not safe crackers?

The chairman wanted to know if the 90,000 colored people in the District were all safe crackers.

Mr. WIGHT. "They are worse.

* * * * *

Mr. Wight says that they are worse than safe crackers. If this be so then the 90,000 colored people in this city are cut throats, murderers and thieves. No criminal is worse than a safe cracker. A safe cracker is a burglar, because burglars crack safes. Burglars will murder and commit any kind of a crime to secure booty. Again our distinguished republican (?) Commissioner says:

Mr. WIGHT. "And to handle these 90,000 colored people with the Irish and Italians and other classes that are here and in considerable numbers, speaks well, I think, for the police department and I will defy any city in this country to show better handled prostitutes than is shown here."

He repeats: and to handle these 90,000 safe crackers, meaning the entire Negro population, with the Irish and Italians, the police deserve credit. The colored women of Washington are included in this deliberate libel and slander upon them. In view of this wholesale condemnation of the colored population, a few sucklings, apologists and toadies have asked the President to reappoint Mr. Wight. THE BEE is confident that the President has too much respect for the colored population of this city to reappoint Mr. Wight. The reappointment of Mr. Wight means that the colored people are just what he says they are. It means that the Irish and Italians are the same. This slander upon the colored people, the Irish and Italians has taken another turn. The colored press of the country as well as men of national reputation will wait and see if a wholesale abuse of races by a high official will be overlooked with impunity. THE BEE has too much confidence in the President. John B. Wight must retire.

JUDGE CHARLES F. SCOTT, THE MAN.

It is quite evident that President M. Kinley will appoint a new Commissioner to succeed Hon. J on B. Wight at the expiration of his term. The President has had presented to him men of high reputation, business attainments, men who would, no doubt, reflect credit to the office, but there is no man that he could appoint who would fill the bill better than Hon. Chas. F. Scott, the present judge of the police court. He is a man above reproach and one on whom all classes of people would unite. He is honest, which is a necessary requisite for a commissioner; he has executive ability, which a commissioner should possess and above all he is the man for the people.

Judge Scott is endorsed by the most influencial citizens of this city and his appointment to the high office of District Commissioner would place a man in power who would guard the entire interest of the people.

From all indications the President will reappoint Mr Ross, and appoint Judge Scott and Capt. Rossell. With three such men in charge of our district government, would satisfy the people.

The condition of our present form of government is in need of reformation. There must be men appointed who will make the needy reforms. Judge Scott has the respect as well as the confidence of the best business element in this city.

He is a man who has patience and is not tainted with that perjudice that would alienate the people.

A man who thinks himself above the people is not the person to put in charge of our government.

Ross, Scott and Rossell as Commissioners of this District will satisfy the people.

SENATOR FORAKER'S SPEECH.

The speech delivered in the senate, March 8th, by Hon J. B. Foraker, of Ohio, on Poto Rica, was a masterly effort. Mr. Benj Tillman of South Carolina was very conspicuous in his interuptions.

Senetor Foraker is one man who never gets disturbed or worried by interuptions.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

There is every reason to beleive that the President will reappoint Commissioner John W. Ross. Here is a man who has the confidence and respect of the entire population of this city irrespective of party, color or condition. He is the poor man's friend and the first man who has ever filled the office of District Commissioner and given general satisfaction.

If there were an elective government to day in this city, although, democrat, Mr. Ross would be elected to any office in the gift of the people.

When he was city postmaster, he made a record that stood the test of the entire community. The failure of the President to reappoint Mr. Ross, would be a sad disappointment to the people. The Negroes have but a few friends as it is and take from public life the only friend the Negroes have under the district government will not meet with their approval. The people want John W. Ross.

WHO WILL SUCCEED HIM?

If Judge Scott should be appointed District Commissioner, the best man, in the opinion of the Bee would be justice A. S. Taylor.

Who is justice Taylor? He was a brave soldier and loyal to the flag that is now the emblem of a great and progressive republic—the United States. He is a humanitarian the kind of man needed on the bench in the lower court. His record and legal ability will stand the test. He is cool headed, reserve, fair and honorable. His appointment would meet with universal approval.

PUBLIC OPINION

From the Detroit Mich., Informer.

W. Calvin Chase, of the Washington Bee stepped high and over his brother politicians when he was elected as one of the two to represent the District of Columbia at the convention.

From the McDowell, W.V., Herald.

W Calvin Chase, the versatile editor of the Washington, Bee is now the acknowledged boss among the colored Republicans of the District of Columbia, he having been elected a delegate to the national republican convention over Perry Carson, the old time standing delegate.

From the Florida Sentinel.

Editor W. Calvin Chase, of the Washington Bee, did not only win as a delegate to the Philadelphia convention; but one of the most unique and timely hits of all, will be an organization of his friends of the District to escort him to Philadelphia.

There is no reason why that Editor Chase should not be the Republican leader of the District for the next four years at least. Editor Chase, like Governor Taylor of Kentucky, won out.

From the Indianapolis, Inda., Freeman.

This is the season when Washington enjoys its quadrennial dash in politics. So rearly do our people get a chance to exercise the right of suffrage, that the business of electing delegates to the Republican National Convention becomes a gala affair, and the rank and file do their best to comply with old time injunction to "vote early and often." It is said that the number of votes a single individual may cast is dependent almost wholly upon his ability, and with the speed he can make in covering the twenty-two wards of the town. The primaries are over and the gentlemen who will help name the presidential candidate of the grand old party are Mr. W. Calvin Chase, editor of the Washington Bee, and Dr. J. E. Jones a popular young white newspaper man. The result seems to satisfy everybody except the oposing candidates and the extreme wing of the Carson contingent. Col. Perry Carson was not in the race, but favored Rev. George W. Lee and Dr. Robert Reyburn. He cards the daily Post to the effect that he proposes to put on his old "fightin' close," and move on to Philadelphia to block Messas., Chase aad Jones at the door of the convention. As the affore-said Chase and Jones were regularly elected and are endorsed by the National Committeeman M. M. Parker, and the entire party machine, it is not likely that the contest for seats will yeild many tangible returns. They are for McKinley. Editor Chase's return to popularity and favor is one of the striking phrases in local politics. He has cut the sting out of his Bee, and forgiven the decent section of his erstwhile enemies. They have withdrawn all opposition, and the white-winged messenger of prace skims serenely about the district sky. Chase is straightforward and courageous in his dealings, and will tell the truth, hurt whom it may. He is a reliable friend and an honorable foe. You can always tell where to find him. He is a power at the Government printing office, in the Census Bureau, and around the executive departments—and the reason is not strange, when the points just descrived are considered.

Mrs. Louise Burleigh, of Brooklyn, N. Y., will be the guest of her mother Mrs. Rachel Farley of Dover St, this Spring.

SOME GOOD DONE.

The resolutions offered at the Second Baptist Church two Sundays ago appointing a committee to wait upon Congress and request that body to increase the Board of Education of the Public Schools from five to seven and to designate the assistant superintendent to conduct the colored schools had their effect. The resolutions were offered by Mr. Chase and were presented by Prof. N. E. Weatherless, Miss E. F. G. Merritt and others.

Prof. Weatherless made a strong speech before the Senate Committee and Senator Allison who is the Negro's friend readily consented to the request of the committee.

A similar committee was appointed from the John F. Cook meeting one day after the feast and it accomplished nothing. A petition was also sent with over 5000 names on it and it was not even read. This petition was gotten up by Mr. Grant M. Lucas, Principal of Lovejoy School. These supervising principals of the colored schools who have been so dictatorial will now know there places and respect those teachers who were forced to be subjected to their arbitrary ruling.

THEY WON IN COURT.

TWO MEMBERS OF THE BAR MAKE A FINE ARGUMENT BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

A constitutional question, in the Charles Bowen murder case, was successfully argued by lawyers L. Melendez King and Royal A. Hughes before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

The question argued was an interesting one and one never before raised in the courts of this jurisdiction.

Charles Bowen had been convicted in the Police Court for an assault and battery. The party assaulted afterwards died, apparently from injuries received at the hands of said Charles Bowen, who was afterwards indicted for murder. The case was again presented to the grand jury, where upon an indictment was found charging Charles Bowen with an assault intent to kill.

Whereupon lawyers Royal A. Hughes and L. Melendez King were retained for his defence, and entered a plea of former jeopardy; alleging that a former conviction in the Police Court for assault and battery, constituted a bar to subsequent prosecution, in the Supreme Court for an assault and with intent to kill. The government through its able attorney, Thos. H. Anderson, demurred to the defendant's plea.

The Court after listening to arguments, consuming nearly two days, and after mature deliberation overruled the government's demurrer and decided in the favor of the defendant. The question argued was based upon that politicians provision of the fifth article of Amendment, which says, "nor shall any person be subjected for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb.

BANQUET TO W. CALVIN CHASE.

REPUBLICANS OF EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT ENTERTAIN DELEGATE-ELECT.

From the Post Apr. 13.

The Republicans of the Eighteenth District gave a testimonial banquet to Mr. W. Calvin Chase, delegate-elect to the Republican National Convention last evening at amaritan Temple, I street, between Second and Third streets southwest. The committee in charge of the banquet consisted of Messrs. Bolden Evans, chairman; J. R. Evans, secretary; William Green and S. E. Jones. The guest of honor, Mr. W. Calvin Chase, occupied a seat on the right of the table, with Col Wm. Murrell, as toastmaster, at the head, with Mr. T. Thomas Fortune, of New York, on the left. Among others present were: Dr. C. C. Stewart, W. J. Abraham, T. N. Dixon, A. B. Jones, John Dutch, James Marshall, Charles Lewis, William Herbert, William Hall, Charles Ashton, Charles Crumby; Alexander Johnson, John Butcher, George Curtis, Herman Jones, Carter Johnson, B. Butler, James R. Evans, Jefferson Smith, Andrew Ashton, John Minor, John Taylor, Edward Urboe, Burrell Harris, Ed Dorsey, the Santiago Club, Burnett Garden, president; John Woody, William E. F Smith, James Thomas, A. Lewis, James Smallwood, B. Thompson, Samuel Carter, Perry Thomas. The ladies who assisted were: Miss Laura Jackson, Rachel White and Mrs. J. R. Evans. The hall was beautifully decorated with flags and palms. The table was prettily set T-shape, with a white rose at each guest's plate.

At the conclusion of supper, the toastmaster, Col. Murrell, introduced Mr. T. Thomas Fortune, of New York who responded to the toast "Our National Government." Dr. C. C. Stewart responded to the toast, "The Medical Profession," T. N. Dixon responded to the toast "The Politician."

Mr. Chase responded to the toast. "Our District Government."

PROF. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

A lady in Philadelphia has recently given Booker T. Washington $5,000 to add to the Endowment Fund of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama.

The attention of the readers of the Bee is particularly calle to an advertisement is this issue by Clerk's Union of this city, urging all the readers of the Bee to assist in the early closing for the clerks and employees. Many merchants have closed, and many others are closing. If the citizens of Washington refuse to shop after nine o'clock Saturday, and refuse to buy goods from those merchants who keep open after 9 o'clock Saturday evenings the early closing movement is assured. This would benifit the colored people, many of whom are employed by those merchants who have refused to close at the prescribed hour of 9 o'clock.

TIPPING.

It Seems to Be Legal as Well as General in Germany.

The question of giving gratuities to waiters and servants is as much a vexed one in this country as it is on your side of the Channel. Even your man servant or maid expects in Germany a "tip" from your guests after they have dined or lunched with you, and it constantly happens that on engaging a servant you are asked: "How about tips? Can I expect much from this source, and may I keep all I get, or have I to share the tips with other servants?" I have even known mistresses to hold out as an inducement to servants the fact that they entertain a good deal, whereby the wages are considerably supplemented by gratuities from guests.

One very curious feature about German everyday life is the readiness of people to give a "trinkgeld" the equivalent of the French "pourboire," under which name the donation is more familiar to English ears. The feature is curious, because the Teuton is by nature thrifty, and many of them are more close than thrifty. And yet the same person who will expect a hard-working teacher of languages to give lessons at from sixpence to one shilling an hour will often be seen to bestow a groschen on the shop servant who has brought a parcel to his house or halfpenny on the tramway conductor for handing him his penny ticket. The postal officials who pay the money orders and bring the money to your house are entitled to charge a halfpenny for doing so, but look very sour if you do not add another halfpenny of your accord. Small "tips" all around are de rigueur in German daily life.

It is always understood that the porter and the boots at a hotel may expect a gratuity from the guests. Now, the porter does little more for you than hand you your key and take off his hat to you as you enter and leave your hostelry, and in small towns he summons the boots at your departure by vigorously ringing his bell, and for these amenities he is rewarded in a sort of geometrical progression. The boots realy doels render services. He blacks your boots and brushes your clothes and is ready to assist you to pack, and sits on your portmanteau for you if need be when you want to lock it. Notwithstanding this it often happens that he comes off second or third best in the way of rewards.

It has, however, always been supposed that the largesse assigned to him was a voluntary one. This idea has now, according to the decision of a court at Chemnitz, in Saxony, been shown, at the expense of a certain commercial traveler who recently visited that town, to have been an illusion. The man in question remained at Cremnitz for four weeks at a local hostelry, performing his mercantile duties, and on leaving handed to the boots for the usual service rendered by that functionary the sum of four shillings as a gratuity. The boots demanded twelve shillings, that is to say, at the rate of three shillings a week. As the higher sum was not paid he brought an action against the traveler, and the court declared that the latter was to pay ten shillings. The reasons given for the judgment were that although the boots received board and lodging from the landlord, he was paid nothing in cash; on the other hand, he had to give remuneration in money out of his own pocket to two assistants who helped him to do the work.—London Post.

Sat Next to Grant.

Visitors to Washington will probably remember an old second-hand book dealer, who on nice days sits in front of his shop, on the north side of Pennsylvania avenue, just opposite Peace Monument. He relates one story in which he and Gen. Grant figure rather prominently.

The old bookseller had received a ticket for a theatrical performance. He went early and took his seat in the parquet. Soon a family, consisting of a husband and wife and several grown up daughters took the seats to his right. A little later a man came and sat on his left next the aisle. The old bookseller is blind in the left eye, and did not pay any attention to the man on his left. At the end of the first act the lady on his right leaned over and asked if the stranger were not General Grant. Sure enough, it was, and the lady was so informed.

"I reckon you can see a bit better from this chair where I am sittin'," the old gentleman remarked, "and if you think you'd rather change with me, I'm willing."

A second invitation was not required. "And I didn't have to change only with the woman but with the hul family, and I thought they'd push me out in the aisle. But I'll bet that to this day the woman tells of the time when she sat next to the President," the old bookseller adds.—Exchange.

The Confidence of Youth.

"And now that you are through college, what are you going to do?" asked a friend of a youthful graduate.

"I shall study medicine," was the grave reply of the ambitious young man.

"But isn't that profession already overcrowded?" asked the friend.

"Possibly it is," remarked the knowing youth, "but I propose to study medicine just the same, and those who are already in the profession will have to take their chances."—Chicago News.

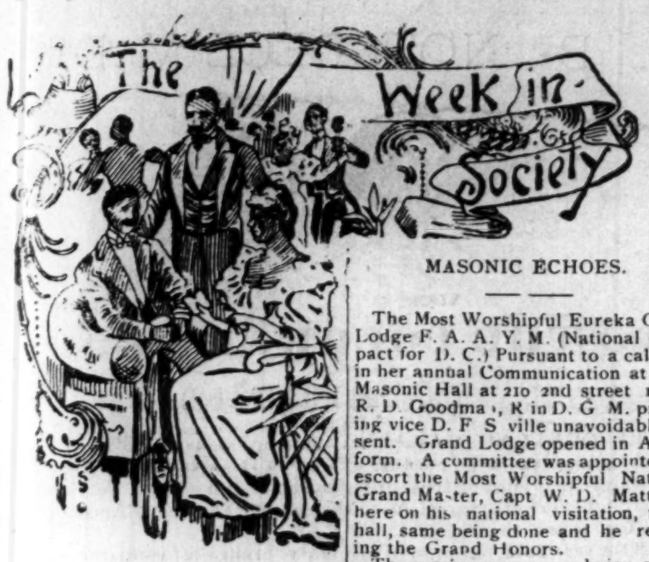
Battles and Rain.

It is a curious fact, well known, however, to weather experts—that heavy firing will generally cause rain, even though the sky was clear beforehand. At Waterloo rain came down in torrents. So it did in several of the big battles of the civil war—Gettysburg, for example. The tremendous concussion shakes the little globules which are always present invisible in the atmosphere together, and so brings them down.

Worse Than War.

France loses every year by infectious and contagious diseases 240,000 lives, or nearly double the number of lives lost in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870.

In China an inferior on horseback meeting a superior dismounts and waits until the other has passed.



CUPID'S DARTS.

Mr. and Mrs. George P. Taylor, have issued invitaion to the marriage of their sister Miss Jamie E. Ware to Mr. Charles H. Jones, April 25th, 1900. Miss Ware is one of our most brilliant public school teachers and an expert in her particular branch, domestic science. Mr. Jones is a graduate of the college department of Howard University and is a successful teacher in Frederick, Md. He has secured a beautiful seven room house on South Street, Frederick City, and has furnished it handsomely. We are told that Frederick is a wide a wake city and many very prosperous colored people reside there. There are two graded schools for colored children and a number of thriving churches.

The marriage will take place at home so as to be witnessed by the bride's sister, Miss Bessie Ware who has been quite sick for some time.

Miss Ware's trousseau is one of the hand omest that has been seen for a long time. She will appear first in public in a black silk trimmed in beaded passamenterie net, and yellow satin. Her traveling dress is a pretty mixture of brown cloth and blue taffetta silk, finished with black braided designs. Her evening dress of heliotrope silk trimmed with black velvet and white lace is a beauty. Among her house costumes is a hand some old rose tea gown profusely trimmed with lace and velvet ribbon. Miss Ware failed to show her wedding dress although it has been finished for some time. We have learned however that it is a perfect dream of white liberty silk lined with white taffetta and trimmed with pearls. Mme. R. L. Powell Pannel must be credited with the originality of designing Miss Ware's trousseau.

We hope Mr. Jones and his future wife much success and happiness.

EARL'S ETCHINGS.

There was a meeting at the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church last Friday evening to discuss the present public school situation. A fairly good attendance was out and many well directed addresses were made. Mr. John F. Cook presided. With vim and intelligence he state the purpose and the importance of the meeting. The retention of the colored superintendentship was strongly advocated. A committee was appointed to wait on Congress and ask favorable legislation in this matter. Those who spoke were: Rev. Walter H. Brooks, Rev. W. J. Howard, Prof. Kelly Miller, Prof. Reuben Smith, Prof. George W. Cook, Prof. John L. Love and Miss E. F. G. Merritt, A Supervising Principal.

Mrs. Ottie Tancil, of 1525 Corcoran street, northwest, left for Atlantic City Wednesday week.

Mrs. Henry Lewis of Linden Street, northeast is quite sick.

Miss Minnie Crutchfield, who has been teaching at Unison, Va., is in town. Miss Crutchfield resigns her position with much credit.

Mrs. George Silence is suffering from a severe attack of the grippe.

Miss Louise Coleman, a teacher in the Slater School is confined to her home by illness.

Superintendent Cook visited the Slater School last Monday morning. The teachers gave him a very cordial reception.

A very agreeable entertainment was given at the Conservatory of Music Friday night by the C. E. of the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church. An excellent program was rendered in which a bevy of young ladies gave clever impersonations of dramatic perfection. A drama entitled "Six Cups of Chocolate" was the principle feature of the evening.

The latest school report of Superintendent Cook is a clear and well edited document. It honestly explains the condition of our schools and shows that our race in the Life of Education is second to none in the wake of human progress.

Several prominent Republican Congressmen have promised to give our schools fair and impartial consideration.

Miss Julia C. Grant, principal of Bowen building, s. w., has regained her health sufficiently to take charge of her school, much to the gratification of her many friends. Miss Grant took charge last Monday for the first time since the blizzard of last winter.

Miss Mary Fletcher of Capital Hill made a visit to Phila., Pa., last week, to visit her mother who is sick with pneumonia.

Miss Mamie Ambler, one of the pupils of the Junior Normal Class is now with her parents in Brookland. She has been stopping with her aunt Mrs. Lightfoot of Madison St, Miss Ambler is one of the assistants of the Brookland Sunday School.

MASONIC ECHOES.

The Most Worshipful Eureka Grand Lodge F. A. A. Y. M. (National Compact for D. C.) Pursuant to a call met in her annual Communication at their Masonic Hall at 210 2nd street n. w. R. D. Goodman, R in D. G M. presiding vice D. F S ville unavoidably absent. Grand Lodge opened in Ample form. A committee was appointed to escort the Most Worshipful National Grand Master, Capt W. D. Matthews here on his national visitation, to the hall, same being done and he receiving the Grand Honors.

The session was a very buisy one, a new set of officers were selected for the next ensuing ear. The following officers were selected,

R. D. Goodman, M. W. G. M.; Henry Carter, R. W. D. G. M.; H. A. Davis R. W. G. S. W.; J. A. M. Lee, R. W. G. J. W.; J. F. Adams, R W. G. Treas.; J. E. Williams, R. W. G. Sec.; Joseph Richardson, R. W. G. Assistant Sec.; B. I. Brice, R. W. G. S. D.; Silvester Thomas R. W. G. J. D.; W. C. Dennis, R. W. G. S. S.; J. E. Wilkins, R. W. G. J. S.; Benjamin Mabry, R. W. G P.; L. D. Prenty, R. W. G. Standard Bearer; Joseph Thornton, R. W. G. Marshall; H. D. Newton, R. W. G. S. B.; Sol Haskins and Geo. Goodall, R. W. G. C.; J. N. Adams, R. W. G. L.

The officers were installed in ample form by the National Grand Master, after which he gave the new elected officers one of his characteristic lectures full of wholesome information and encoura ement. The National Grand Master is now making a tour of inspection of Masonic Workshops under him which are legion and arduous. The National Grand Master also dedicated the hall, consecrating same and leaves the craft on the 6th instant on his home-bound trip to far away Leavenworth Kansas.

The Subject of this sketch, Mr. Dorsey Seville is not only well known in the District of Columbia but all over the United States, owing to his connections, with several Orders.

Mr. Seville is a grandson of the late Thomas J. Dorsey of Philadelphia, Pa., and his family connections are the best. Brother Seville is a very prominent Freemason, having taken all the degrees in the order; also a prominent member of the Grand United Order Of Oddfellows. For a long time he was connected with Millitary matters and held commission in the District of Columbia Militia with rank of First Lieutenant.

Recently brother Seville lost his wife who was sick but little over a week. She was a niece of Mr D H. Murray of the Library of Congress. Mr. Seville in his secret society movemen s has made quite a number of enemies—who have t ied in every way, manner and form to degrade and ruin him B t his friends have stood by him so far and kept him up. Mr. Seville, has been a letter carrier here in Washington, for about twelve years, he has a large number of friends among the white and colored citizens. During the whole term of his service on his route he has never had a complaint lodged against him, owing to his po ite and accommodating ways. He has a family of several girls and as a young man has been very successful. He is in anything that is for the good of the race, and we will say to his enemies—go slow in the future.

In his Masonic matters, he has retired as Grand Master of the District of Columbia, and ranks as Past Grand Master.

The funeral of John Peek, the colored sexton of augh M E. Church, corner of A and 3rd sts., n. e., of which Rev. Geo. E. Maydwell is pastor, was held Wednesday afternoon in the above church. The following official members of the church acted as pall bearers: Maj. S. H. Walker, Capt. Ripley, C. J. Towner, R. M. J. Atwell, Frank A Iand O. C. Boteler. Mr. Peck was formerly a slave and about 65 years of age, and died after a long and painful illness, of cancer of the liver, which he bore with patience and Christian fortitude. Although Mr. Peck was a colored man he was dearly beloved and respected by the whole congregation who came out in a body to show their respect for him; which he had earned by his upright and honest dealings and unimpeachable character.

TO THE READERS OF THE BEE:

The early closing movement has gone into effect and so far has proved a success. However, to secure its permanency it is necessary to keep before the eyes of the public the feature of early shopping on Saturday, and we take this means to request the readers of THE BEE to do their shopping before nine, and if possible, before 6 o'clock on Saturday.

By doing this you will materially aid the furtherance of our cause.

Hahn's shoe stores DO NOT close their places of business at nine o'clock. If you want to help the early closing movement, do not deal with merchants *WHO DO NOT CLOSE* at 9 o'clock Saturday.

RETAIL CLERKS UNION,
A. F. of L. No. 262.

Mr. Joseph Douglass, Washington's leading olored violinist has been absent from the city some little time. Mr. Douglass is a man of talent, he deserves the patronage of the people. He has quite a violin class.

Mr. Nathan Sprague a well known Wahingtonian who has been living in Takoma Park, for some time is now residing in the City. Owing to the distance of the school, in which his daughter, Miss Rosetta Sprague, teaches.

IRVING'S WAY WITH CALLERS.

Story of a Man Whom He Scared Nearly to Death.

"I was scared half out of my wits the first and only time I ever met Sir Henry Irving," said an actor now playing at one of the city theatres. It was in New York, during his first visit of '96, and I was anxious to ask him about a young relative of mine who was then a member of his London Lyceum Company. A mutual friend scribbled a line of introduction on a card, which I sent up to his hotel directly after he returned from an afternoon performance. I was shown to his apartments, and found him seated by a table with his chin on his hand.

"He murmured some sort of greeting, motioned me to a chair and fixed me with his eyes, which, as you know, are extraordinary sombre and piercing. His eyebrows, moreover, are the most remarkable I ever saw in my life. They are enormous, jet black thatches, and in moments of concentration the outer ends go up and the inner ends go down giving his face a Mephistophelean expression that is absolutely hypnotic. I was nervous to begin with, because I have always regarded Irving with almost superstitious reverence, and when I began my little tale those terrible eyebrows bent down on me like an incubus.

"The more I tried to be brief and clear the worse I wobbled, and all the while Irving's strange scrutiny was growing fiercer and more intense. He said not a word but those deep, glowing eyes of his seemed to bore through me like two augers, and before I reached the point of my errand I lost my head entirely, and jumped up to beat an ignominous retreat. 'Stay!' he exclaimed, imperiously, and for over a minute he continued to glare at me in absolute silence. Then suddenly he smiled and scribbled something on a piece of paper. 'You will pardon me,' he said, suavely. 'I was trying to recall a name and have just remembered it. May I trouble you to repeat what you have been sayink?' At that I realized that he hadn't been seeing me at all, and I gasped with relief. Then I went over my request. He listened attentively and gave me the information I desired. It turned out to be a charming interview. I don't think he ever dreamed what a bad quarter hour I put in."—Chattanooga Times.

AGES OF SENATORS.

Holders of the Office Have a Secret Recipe for Looking Young.

Four of the oldest men in the Senate sit side by side on the front row. They are Pettus of Alabama, who is seventy-eight years old; Cockrell, of Missouri, who is sixty-five; Vest, also of Missouri, who is verging on seventy, and Morgan, of Alabama, who will be seventy-six next June.

Age has dealt lightly with these four old men, with the exception of Senator Vest, who is beginning to give evidence of the weight of three score years and ten upon his diminutive form. He is known as the Confucius of the Senate, because he looks so wise and so deliberate in his talk. Cockrell is one of the hardest workers in the Senate, and his constant watchfulness while bills are being considered is proverbial. Vest used to be one of the greatest orators and debaters in the body, though of late he has participated but little in the proceedings. Morgan is one of the wise men of the Senate. He knows everything about everything. When he was a boy and books were scarce he used to train his memory by learning to repeat each volume, a chapter at a time. His parents wanted him to become a minister, but he drifted into law and then into politics. He is one of the few men in the Senate who has the really broad gauge of a statesman.

Very few of the old men in the Senate show their age. No one would ever suspect that Platt of Connecticut, is seventy-two, or that Cullom, of Illinois, was seventy last November. Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, is seventy-three; Gear, of Iowa, will be seventy-five next April, and Hoar, of Massachusetts, is seventy-three. Senator Teller is still vigorous, with his seventieth birthday approaching, and Frye is a remarkable young man for the weight of nearly seventy years. Jones, of Nevada, is sixty-nine, while his colleague, Stewart, is seventy-two.

Senator Bate of Tennessee, like the late Senator Harris, will not disclose his age. He must seventy or thereabout, for he was a soldier in the Mexican war, over a half century ago. —Washington Post.

A Priceless Volume.

About four years ago a London blacksmith noticed on a secondhand bookstall a very old book priced at two cents. He bought it, and, after attempting to read it, threw it aside and soon forgot it. One of his lodgers happening to see the book recently, and, noticing that it was dated 1450, asked permission to show it to the British Museum authorities. A day or two later the blacksmith was requested to call, and the Secretary, to his surprise, asked him what he would take for the book. In some slight confusion the man said, "What will you give?" "Will $250 suit you?" was the answer of the Secretary. The blacksmith was so dumbfounded that the Secretary thought he was ridiculing his offer, and therefore immediately increased to $500, which was at once accepted. Sooner than have lost the book, however, which was the first book that Guttenberg ever printed, and, therefore almost priceless, the Museum authorities would have paid almost any sum tha' had been asked.

Tale of Hard Luck.

"Yes," he said, "I'm back from South America. Couldn't stand it. Too much hard luck. You see, I had about $5,000 in the currency of one of the South Americans republics and was doing pretty well, when there was a revolution. Government overturned and new government installed. Result: Value of the paper currency shrunk in one night about 90 per cent., and the next morning my $5,000 was not worth quite $500."—Chicago Post.

The Codger—Why, Tommy! You wouldn't hit your little brother, would you?

The Kid—Well, yer don't tink fer a minnit I'd hit me big one, do yer?—Kansas City Independent.

The census is coming in two months and it will bring an opportunity to the Afro-American which he should not loose. The census taker will be around some time in June, carrying a long, thin book in which the questions are printed, and bearing on his vest a small silver shield which contains an eagle and the words "United States Census, 1900."

This badge does not entitle him to take money or to ask any questions about your taxes, your debts, your politics or your religion. But it does authorize him. to ask a few harmless questions about yourself and your property,

The census taker will want to know your name and whether you are the head of the family or some relation to the head. He will ask whether you are single or married, or widowed, in what state you and your parents were born and what kind of work you do. In order to show how industrious the people are he will ask how many months you worked during the last year and whether you own your home or not. In order to show how intelligent the people are he will ask whether you can read or write. In order to show the wealth of the colored people he will ask a few questions about the value of your home and farm, the number of mules, chickens, geese, pigs, cows that you own, and how much these animals are worth. Besides these facts he will take down the value of the grain, cotton, garden truck, fowls and eggs that you raised last year. If you ate all the chickens you raised, or used all the wheat you grew you are to count the value of these also, just as if they were sold for money.

The Afro-American should think these questions over and be prepared to answer them properly, first because the law requires them to be answered; secondly, because they are asked of everybody, rich or poor, black or white; thirdly, because if the Afro-Americans do not tell what they have raised and what they possess, the race will not make the showing it deserves to make among the races represented in the United States.

FOREPAUGH AND SELLS CIRCUS COMING.

The Barnum and Baily circus has sailed across the Atlantic and is now startling the people of Germany with an exhibition of American enterprise. It will remain a fixed foreign institution. Now comes the great Adam Forepaugh and Sells Brothers' combined circuses, hippodromes and menageries to more than fill the void. A glance at the names of its operators and directors should be positive proof of the justice of the claims made for it. They are Jas. A. Bailey, Lewis and Peter Sells and W. W. Cole, who has again taken up the reins of management in this county, after a long period of circus exploitation in Berlin, Paris and Vienna. The Adam Forepaugh show, shortly after the death of its owner and founder was purchased by James A. Bailey. Of its prestige suffice it to say that its wild animal collection was unequaled by any other show, while its arenic performance was always regarded as par excellence. The Sells Brothers' circus has for twenty years been "the" circus west of The Allegheny Mountains It has toured that region successfully for a score of years, and has extended the field of its operations to Australia. With the departure of the Barnum and Bailey show for Europe the idea of the consolidation of these two institutions was concieved and consummated, & now the two great circuses and menageries will be seen as one, exhibiting in Washington, at North Capital and L Streets, N. W., April 25th, and 26th.

PARKER, BRIDGET & CO.

Men's Clothing with Character

There is much carelessness in the making of clothing; so much hurry work by the men who are paid a certain price for each piece, that needles and fingers must skip quickly along to make the pay big enough for a fair livelihood. Thus the genesis of cheap clothing, smooth-pressed by a heavy hot iron—but soon to become shabby and out of shape.

Men not acquainted with our clothing will likely be surprised by the garments they find here. The methods employed in the making of the Parker-Bridget clothing are modern, and of high class; thus betterness is seen in every garment in this clothing store.

Best workmanship, thoroughly tested pure-wool fabrics and fairest prices are the foundation of this clothing business. The spring showing is excellently ready. Handsome, well-constructed garments for men and boys. The price-possibilities that our vast buying gives are hinted at in the descriptive lists that follow:

Men's Suits.

AT $12. Suits of all-wool Serges or Cheviots, in Black and Blue, also a score or more of fancy patterns in Cheviots, Cassimeres, &c. Mostly single breasted Sack Coats with single or double breasted vests.

AT $15. Sack Suits of Worsteds, Cassimeres, and Cheviots, in Checks, Plaids, Mixtures, and stripes; also Black and Blue Serges and Cheviots; and the new green and gray plain cheviots, which are the swell things of the season.

Other suits at $18, $20, $25, and so forth.

Splendid Cutaway Coats and vests of Black unfinished Worsted Vicuna, Diagonal, and Cheviot cloths at $12, $15, $18, and up.

Nobby Prince Alberts at $15, $20, $25, &c.

Boys' Clothing.

So much of novelty and prettiness is here for the boys who wear Knee Trousers. Never so great a variety before; never quite so handsomely made.

Of course, many of the garments are in styles exclusively our own.

Double-breasted suits

At $5. The "Parker-Bridget" Special Suits, in Fancy Cheviots and Cassimeres; also Blue and Black Cheviots, and Serges of sturdy quality. All seams are double sewed with silk thread; serviceable, dressy.

And there are all-wool suits at $3 50 and better sorts at $6 to $10. All in sizes 7 to 16 years. Every other style that the season calls for will also here be found, and in every instance prices are exactly right.

Youth's Suits.

Handsom ly made Suits for the young men of 14 to 19 years.

AT $8.50 AND $10—Suits of All-wool Cassimeres and Cheviots, in neat Checks, Mixtures, and Plaids.

AT $12.50 AND $15—Suits of finer grades of Cassimeres and Cheviots, also plain blues and black, also swell worsted checks and stripes.

PARKER, BRIDGET & Co.,
Head-to-foot Outfitters, Pa. & 9th st.

THE NEW BLOOD TONIC.

The great spring medicine that makes old people feel young, gives new blood, new life' strengthens the limbs, brightens the intellect, quickens the step, sharpens the appetite, removes all aches and pains in the back, joints or limbs. The great and wonderful Blood and Skin Clenser—Pleasant to take—small doses—but powerful and effective—Harmless—Only 50 cents and $1.—Prepared only by

Harris Chem. Co.,
Washington, D. C.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR OUR HIGH SHOOL GRADUATES.

Any one with a business turn can earn two or three dollars a day by taking up the work laid out by the American Savings Industrial Company, Room 3, 609 F st., N. W. Explanation free. Call from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Only those willing to work need apply.

AMUSEMENTS.

A RARE TREAT.
AN EVENING
Of Choice Music
STAR CONCERT
AT
METROPOLITAN A. M. E CHURCH,
M ST. BET. 15TH & 16TH NW.
Friday, May 4, 1900, at 8 P. M.

MR. SIDNEY WOODWARD, of Boston, Mass., the noted Tenor, will make his First Appearance after a successful tour through the principal cities of Europe and British Isles.

PROF. JOHN T. LAYTON, the well known Basso, will appear on this occasion.

MISS LOLA JOHNSON, formerly of Chicago, now of this city, an exquisite Soprano.

MR. JOSEPH DOUGLASS, the popular Violinist, assisted by the famous Metropolitan A. M. E. Choir and other Local Talent.

Come early to avoid the rush. No reserved seats.
Tickets may be procured from the manager, Prof. J. T Layton, 1722 10th St. N. W., or from his Agents or the members of the Metropolital A. M. E. chori. Tickets . . . 25 cents.

Capt. W. D. Matthews, of Leavenworth, Kan., arrived in our city Sunday and stayed several days. The Capt. has traveled all over the country He departed for Wilmington, Del., Baltimore and New York. The Capt. is enjoying the best of health.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

CLINTON COTTAGE,
1820 Atlantic Ave.,
Atlantic City, N. J.,

Under the management of Mr. E Murray, the experienced caterer o Washington, D. C., is now open for the season 1900.

The Cottage has been greatly improved and refitted with new carpets and additional furniture.

All first class help have been engaged for this season and the very best service will be afforded all guest who patronize the Clinton.

Clinton Cottage is splendidly located only two blocks from the ocean front.

The dining room has been newly fitted up and will be run separate from the cafe.

The cafe will be run on the European Plan

Board by the week, day, or by meals, also ice cream and confectionaries for sale.

For terms, please address

Mr. E. Murray, Proprietor,
600 3rd st. s. w.,
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TAKE THE
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LOW RATES to Picturesque Mackinac and return, including Meals and Berths. From Cleveland, $18; from Toledo, $15; from Detroit $13.50.
EVERY EVENING
Between Detroit and Cleveland
Connecting at Cleveland with Earliest Trains for all points East, South and Southwest and at Detroit for all points North and Northwest.
Sunday Trips June, July, August and September Only
EVERY DAY BETWEEN
Cleveland, Put-in-Bay & Toledo
Send for Illustrated Pamphlet. Address
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"PREMIER FLOUR OF AMERICA"
UNSURPASSED FOR BREAD, BISCUIT AND PASTRY.
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BALTIMORE, MD.

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J. H. Dabney,
Funeral Director

Hiring, Livery and Sale Stables' carriages hired for funerals, parties, balls, receptions, etc.

Horses and carriages kept in first-class style and satisfation guaranteed. Having purchased lot No. 1132 3rd st. n. w. and built a new brick structure with all modern improvements, my friends and the public are hereby notified, that I have moved from my old place of business 441 I. street, n. w, to my new and commodious structure, 1132 3rd St. n. w., where we are prepared to give better satisfaction.

Our Stables, In Freeman's Alley

Where I can accommodate fifty horses. Call and inspect our new and modern caskets and investigate our methods of doing rst-class work.

Our New Building,
1132 3rd St. n. w.

J. H. DABNEY,
Proprietor.

TELEPHONE CALL, 888.

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Sheaves of Wheat and Funeral Designs,

1105 Seventh street, n. w.
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M. F. MORAN

Wholesale and Retail Dealer In
Imported Brown Stout, Ale,
Domestic Wines, Liquors,
Cigars, &c.

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PAINLESS EXTRACTION OLD AND NEW STYLE PROCESS USED ONLY BY THIS FIRM.

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Your Face

Will be wreathed with a most engaging smile, after you invest in a

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PINCH TENSION,
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—AND—
AUTOMATIC TENSION RELEASER,

the most complete and useful devices ever added to any sewing machine.

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Durably and Handsomely Built.
Of Fine Finish and Perfect Adjustment,
Sews ALL Sewable Articles,

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ACTIVE DEALERS WANTED in unoccupied territory. Liberal terms. Address,

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Foreign and Domestic Fruits & Produce

Stall 71 O street Market

CHARLES KRAEMER,

Dealer in WINES & LIQUORS,

735 seventh street northwest

R-I-P-A-N-S

No matter what the matter is, one will do you good, and you can get ten for five cents.

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper cartoon (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores FOR FIVE CENTS. This low price sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce street, New York. A single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents. Best medicine ever made since the world was created.

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326 4½ Street Southwest.

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Saloon,

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IMPORTOR and
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Established 1870.
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Pure Wines and Liquors.

PORTER AND ALE ON DRAT
Ice Cold Maerzen Beer . .
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STABLE SUPPLIES.

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AT LONG RANGE.

More Horses Than Men Are K. in War.

In the Franco-German War, 1870, at Gravelotte, the German cavalry lost 200 horses and 100 men, while their artillery lost 1,300 horses and 950 men.

At Vrinville, a terribly fierce battle, the German cavalry lost 1,600 horses an 1,400 men, while their artillery lost 1,000 horses and 730 men; but at the battle of Woerth the German cavalry lost only 50 horses to 60 men. This shows that when the fighting is close and hot the men fall in greater numbers than the horses.

From the relative loss of men and horses you can tell whether it was a defeat or a victory; for in a victory the difference between men lost and horses lost would not be very great, while in a defeat and retirement the loss of horses would be immense.

In a well contested hand-to-hand fight of cavalry the loss of horses is about equal to the loss of men. When the British troops were engaged in the Peninsular War they lost in each of the 15 battles an average of 18 horses to 19 men, showing fierce and close fighting.

On the other hand, the loss of horses is very great when the cavalry have to go a long distance over open ground before delivering the charge, as they are exposed to the enemy's fire. At Fontenoy the French killed 87 British cavalrymen and 337 of their horses.

Tuxedo Suits for Hire.

And now the Tuxedo suit is included among the men's clothes that may be hired. Dress suits of the regulation kind, with the conventional steel pen or swallow tail coat, are still let, just as they have long been, for balls, and for the general use of a dress suit, but there is now a demand for Tuxedo suits for some occasions, and this demand is met at the establishments where dress suits are kept for hire.

The regulation dress suit continues to be the one most in demand; but there are now men who want a Tuxedo for some one of the occasions, and, take them altogether, a good many Tuxedo suits are let nowadays. There may also be hired, both dancing pumps and patent leather shoes.

For some years, now, though this is much newer than the letting of dress suits, frock coat suits have been kept to let. These are hired for day functions, for weddings, receptions, and so on. Overcoats may also be hired nowadays—the hiring of these, like the hiring of frock coat suits, being a branch of the business comparatively recent in its introduction. These are rented for wear on various occasions, including funerals; where it might be, the hirer having no coat of a suitable color would hire a dark overcoat.

And th[illegible] places in the city where big [illegible]ats may be hired.—N. Y. Sun.

Apple Day.

"Thursday is my apple day," said a buyer for one of the large uptown markets while on a visit to the fruit quarter down-town yesterday. "I always stock up heavily then for the Saturday trade, which demands the best of apples. New York people are a funny lot to cater to, and a man who does not know the habits of the masses would have a hard time buying for his trade. I have a lot of customers who never buy apples except on Saturday, and then they want the very best. It seems that New York men have a fondness for crunching apples on Sunday, and the housewife of the great middle classes lays in a supply for his use on that day. During the rest of the week eating apples are a drug on the market, and the only apples for which there is then a demand are pie apples. Incidentally, too, it may be stated that the New Yorker is the greatest pie eater in the world, much as he may laugh at the New Englander about that habit. Piestuffs are always salable, and the market man who does not keep a good supply of them will find his trade leaving him."—New York Times.

An Extraordinary Island.

In the Bay of Plenty, New Zealand, is one of the most extraordinary islands in the world. It is called White Island, and consists mainly of sulphur mixed with gypsum and a few other minerals. Over the island, which is about three miles in circumference, and which rises between 800 and 900 feet above the sea, floats continually an immense cloud of vapor, attaining an elevation of 10,000 feet. In the center is a boiling lake of acid-charged water, covering 50 acres, and surrounded with blow-holes, from which steam and sulphurous fumes are emitted with great force and noise. With care a boat can be navigated on the lake. The sulphur from White Island is very pure, but little effort has yet been made to procure it systematically.

Swords May Be Abolished.

The suggestion of substituting a Martini-Metford carbine for the sword an officer usually carries is being largely discussed in military circles. The objection against the sword is that, when marching through hilly country, it hampers an officer's movements in getting over rough ground, while a carbine could be used as a walking stick, thus being a great help and support.

The Most Penetrating Sound.

The roar of the lion can be heard further than the sound of any other living creature.

Colleges in India.

India now has 140 colleges and 17,000 students.

BE NOT DECEIVED!!

TO THE COLORED PEOPLE of America.

RECOGNIZING the fact that there are many so called hair growers and straighteners now being offered on the market, and knowing to a certainty that most of these are frauds pure and simple, we wish to make a straight forward statement to the colored people of America through its best paper, the Planet.

In the year 1871, our present Secretary through a fortunate circumstance required the receipt for OZONO. It was not offered for sale or pushed to any extent until 1875, when it was put upon the market and met with marked success. After a thorough test by the leading colored people of that time, it was pronounced an honest, legitimate remedy. True to all we claimed for it and worthy in every respect of the confidence and attention of every member of the colored race. Because they found it to cause the hair to GROW LONG AND STRAIGHT, soft and fine and as beautiful as an April morning. It also cures all forms of itching, humiliating scalp diseases, stops the hair from falling out, and causes a new growth to grow on the baldest head. Now, whenever a genuine article appears on the market, there are always a lot of people who imitate and make capital out of the merits of other people's goods. Seeing our marked success numerous so called hair growers and hair straigteners were put on the market. Of course the colored people had no way to tell that they were being fooled and bought most of them to their sorrow.

Now we ask you a plain question. Would we absolutely agree to refund you your money provided you are not satisfied with the preparations we manufacture if our goods were not true to all we claim for them? We assert right here that we have advertised for nearly 24 years, offering to return the money for every case in which Ozono did not give satisfaction and we have nevr yet had to refund the money. Ozono will positively take the Kinks out of Knotty, Kinky, Curly, Refractory Hair. It will make short, harsh hair long and straight. It will cure your head of all itching, worrying, running scalp diseases, Eczema, Pimples, Dandruff, Itch, &c.

It will stop your hair from falling out. It will restore gray hair to its natural color, making the hair Long and Soft, Fine and Silky and as beautiful as an April morning. 10,000 people are to-day using Ozono and not one complaint. We have thousands of testimonials we have not space to publish. Rev. B. Herz, an eminent Colored Divine of the Church writes:—I have found your Ozono to prove satisfactory in every particular.

Kate W. Page, Blacksburg, Va., writes—Your preparation has proven true to all you claim for it.

The price of Ozono is 50c a box. It takes from 3 to 4 to accomplish the treatment. We make this special offer for a limited time only. Cut out this Coupon and send to us with $1.00, and we will forward you 4 boxes of Ozono and one bottle Electrical Skin Refiner which makes lack skin bright rough skin soft and pliant and cures all skin deseases. We will also include one fancy jar of our Electrical Skin Food—nature's great beautifier, removes Wrinkles, Moth patches, freckles and all facial blemishes, and to prove our liberality we will add to this one package of Anti-Odor. A positive cure for Sore throat, all forms of Womb Diseases, Chilblains, Sore and Frosted Feet, also removes all smells and Odors arising from the human body such as Feet, Arm pits, &c.

Remember we will refund the money if you are not pleased the goods and positively this offer is not good but for a short time only. Cut out and mail this Coupon to us with one Dollar and get this grand combination Offer; as this opportunity will not occur again.

Boston Chemical Company,
411 23D Street — — Richmond, Va.

I enclose you $1.00 (One Dollar) for which please send me the following goods at once:

(four) LARGE BOXES "OZONO" HAIR GROWER AND HAIR STRAIGHTENER
(one) LARGE BOTTLE ELECTRICAL SKIN REFINER,
(one) LARGE JAR ELECTRICAL SKIN FOOD,
(one) LARGE PACKAGE ANTI ODOR.

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For rheumatism, liver complaint, bad blood, boils, pimples, old sores, ring worm, tetters, chronic and syphilitic rheumatism, and all humors and scrofulous diseases caused by impurities of the blood, take the New Blood Tonic. This medicine is carefully compounded and contains the most valuable blood purifiers known to medical science. Its use will convince you that it has no equal. Guaranteed pure and fresh. Price, 50 cents small, $1.00 large. Mail orders promptly attended to. Delivered in city for the above price. Prepared only by Harris Chemical Company, 3rd and F streets, N. w., Washington, D. C.

I shall in this column endeavor to answer all correspondence that may be sent and urgently request young ladies to read this column and any questions that they wish answered please send them in before Saturday of each week.

POINTERS.

Laura:—When a person does you a kind act unconciously, the beauty can be readily seen.

A. B. No one is justified in accepting kindness when so much stress is put upon it; as impure motives can be plainly seen.

Edna:—When you are treating your friends kindly, is the time to watch them.

R. P. A person who has loved sincerely and has been disappointed has a tender heart and should be dealt with accordingly.

Spring:—When hats are piled up with every conceivable trimming and the quality of the hat cannot be seen for the flowers, are everything but fashionable. What may be the latest style of dress or head gear does not make a person look well dressed. When one is becomingly attired he looks fashionable.

Rudy:—It is a very easy matter to marry; but living afterwards is what most couples fail to talk about. A girl should endeavor to show a man her true disposition and tell him just what she will expect of him in the future, as soon as they are engaged. The man should do the same. Then if they don't like each others ideas they will find it much easier to separate than to be divorced after marriage.

Clara:—A girl of twenty-nine summers ought to know enough to choose for herself; however, as long as a girl is single she comes under the jurisdiction of her mother. A man goes for himself at twenty-one.

Watch the person who claims that he can do so much. It is an unwise thing to blow your own horn.

It is considered in better taste to wait until a young man asks permission to call rather than to extend him an invitation.

F. G. 'Tis quite the proper thing for a young man to present the young lady with a boquet, whom he may ask to go to a reception.

Eva:—Your chance is an exceptional one, nevertheless don't be in a hurry.

Josephine;—While it may be quite the proper thing for a lady to take a gentleman's arm, still I see no impropriety in a gentleman taking a lady's arm. I prefer the latter.

Inquirer:—I am not interested in school matters, however Supt. Cook is a gentleman an scholar and one who can stand the calcium light. If a change is made, it will not come for a long while.

X. X. Cupid dart has been very busy of late, he has thrown his arrow into three of our school marms and hosts of others on the out side. The month of April will find the stors busy, supplying "invites" to these happy occasions. If all rumors are true, the class of 1900 will be as fortunate as class '99, as host of young and old ar booked to go out next year.

Never trust a person when he is ever ready to take an oath to his own statement. Some people need more to convince them than others.

H. S. A man of thirty-five should be married. Old batchelors and old maids are a misery to themselves, hence they make others unhappy.

D. A. You are a model person, but don't get "big headed," if so you may spoil the effect.

Lula;—"Rich" is a dear good fellow and I know you will be happy with him. I admire a Christian spirit in man or woman.

E. V. A man or woman should not accept the company of others, after their purposes have been made known to the family. A gentleman should ask for the lady or make his intentions known, at least six months before the desired time to wed. Long courtships are dangerous. Beware.

Franceus;—Beware of the person who manifests so much interest in your welfare, except you have studied his character.

Fashion;—This is to be a "white season." White taffeta waists with colored skirts will be in the lead. A steel colored broadcloth, with the ripie box plate in the back of skirt, lightly trained, a short jacket to match, accompanied by a white silk waist, with French back will be just the "chic" thing for spring.

The rustle that used to be heard before one heaved in sight, is a thing of the past. The best dresses are lined with Surah silk or some soft material that does not rustle.

The rainy day dress can be seen when the sun is at its height, as well as when the clouds are low. These dresses are much worn by shoppers and for every day use among business women.

Nannie:—The birth stone for the month of May is the emerald.

Mammie:—When a travelling costume is worn, even if the marriage be a home affair, the bonnet and gloves should be put on before the ceremony.

Sadie;—Remember the old addage, "When theives fall out, honest men get their dues."

Ten Million Bicycles in Ten Years.

A meeting of the trustees of the Cycle Trades Protective Association, an organization formed to combat the encroachments of the trust upon the rights of the independent makers of bicycles, their customers and the trade generally, is to be held at Chicago within a few days. The trustees and persons working on their behalf have been at work since the early part of November accumulating evidence for this defence of suits started by the trust for alleged infringement of the now famous bottom bracket patent. The trust people claim that it is impossible to make the frame of a bicycle without infringing the patent in question. This the outsiders declare to be nonsense. Various devices can be used in its place. Rather than depart from accepted methods, which would involve large outlays, however, they will fight the case to a finish and have prepared to expend any sum necessary up to $100,000 for that purpose.

Although the patent was issued nearly twelve years ago no attempt was made to enforce it until recently. During the past twelve years not less than 10,000,000 bicycles embracing this feature have been made. To-day the bicycle industry gives employment to many thousands of men in all parts of the country, who, were the patents sustained, would be thrown out of work, the royalty demanded by the trust being quite prohibitive. How small a chance the trust has of enforcing its demand may be judged from the fact that the bracket itself costs twenty-five cents or less, while the amount of the royalty demanded is one dollar.

During the early days of the existence of the trust a policy of intimidation was pursued. A notice was issued of intention to bring suit against all alleged infringers, which of course included retail dealers as well as makers; but with the advent of the Cycle Trades Protective Association all fear on that score disappeared and to-day, thanks to its good work, no anxiety exists.

It is impossible to discover at present what evidence has been unearthed. The attorneys for the trust, who were prior to its formation engaged to defend a similar suit on behalf of a company now owned by the trust, seem to be of opinion that they secured at that time all of the evidence which could be made useful. There is, however, a wide range of possibilities, not the least of which is that the same feature may have been found in tricycle construction. That the bracket was made in England long before it appeared in this country is well known and the independent makers possess the advantage of intimate acquaintance with men, who made them there, and who may be able to furnish important evidence as to the method of its introduction into this country.

Mormonism.

What is the secret of the growth of mormonism? What sane individual can defend the barbarous idea of polygamy? Yet while people and press unite in a hearty denunciation of it, and our lawmakers are inaugurating a new crusade against it, the disciples of Joseph Smith are quietly pushing their way into more than one-half of the states of the Union, and their church is perhaps growing faster than almost any other in the United States. Its representatives fear no opposition, yield to no discouragement, and are thriving under what they term persecution. The public is not surprised to know that Mormonism is gaining many recruits in the South, but is perhaps not prepared to accept as true a statement that it is also growing steadily in such states as Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas and Nebraska. Yet sources of information which are absolutely trustworthy assert that such is the case. The United States may become clear of polygamy, but Mormonism is here to stay.

The Japanese have many curious customs. They begin a book at what we call the last page, and the end is where we have the title page. Horses when in their stalls, face the door of the stable; men, and not women, do the sewing, and they push the needles in and out from them instead of toward them. They scowl when they are pleased, and smile when they are angry. Their birds do not sing, their flowers have no perfume, their fruit no flavor.

During the year just ended $150,000,000 has been expended for building improvements in Greater New York. There was a considerable rush to file plans before the new building code went into operation. A rapid rise in the price of land and building materials has caused many builders to enlarge the structures to the utmost limit in order to secure sufficient rental to make the buildings paying investments.

Five boys, their ages ranging from 11 to 17 years, were arrested in Chicago the other day, charged with constituting an organized band of burglars. The "Windy City" is in crying need of a Botany Bay.

Bicycle wedding trips are all the rage in France. One couple resently returned to Paris after a tour of 1,100 miles, all made on their wheels. They were absent seven weeks, and had visited 314 villages.

A strange method of cooking an egg is sometimes employed by shepherds in the East. The egg is placed in a sling and whirled round and round until the heat of the motion has cooked it.

The people of Samoa appear to be still cherishing the absurd notion that they have a right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without asking anybody else about it.

The world annually produces something like 3,000,000 tons of butter and cheese.

The Wheat Problem.

Sir William Crookes of England, in a recent address said that the greatest problem of the times is the wheat demand and supply. Sir William is much afraid that we shall soon be obliged to eat something else—not so good—as a substitute. In late years the consumption of wheat in the lands inhabited by whites has increased both actually and relatively—that is, not only has the population demanding wheat as a food increased greatly in numbers, but there is also an increase in the amount of wheat demanded by each component of that population. In 1871, according to the undisputed figures here given, there were 371,000,000 bread-eaters in the world. In less than thirty years that large figure has grown to the enormous total of 516,500,000. This last sum is increasing at the rate of 6,500,000 a year. Since 1885 a smaller and smaller addition has been made to the total wheat acreage of the world year by year.

Great Britain is at the mercy of her enemies unless she can master the seas in order to permit the free importation of grain into her territory—from America in case of a war with Europe—from Russia, India and Egypt in case of a war with America. All munitions of war fade into complete insignificance in comparison with the most important of all—food. Ships and cannon, infantry and cavalry, are alike powerless if the men are not properly fed. If the enemies of England were ever able to put an efficient blockade upon her coasts she would have to surrender through starvation in a few months.

The United States is little less interested in the question. If some relief is not found, the present low rate of increase in the wheat production of the country and the high rate of increase in the population and consequent wheat consumption of the country must soon equalize one another. From that it is only a matter of months before America, too, must depend upon importation of her supply. Slight temporary relief can be found in Alaska, in British Columbia, in the higher altitudes of Mexico and in irrigation within our own borders, but the great part of the land which is suited to what is already under cultivation and all such relief can only be of the most temporary nature. What is true of wheat is true of all the other grains grown for human food in a slightly less degree. Indian corn, rye, barley and all the rest of the foods from which bread of one sort or another can be made are in precisely the same predicament.

The remedy lies in better and less wasteful farming. The mean average yield of wheat to the acre in the United States is only twelve bushels. In the united kingdom it exceeds twenty-nine bushels, and in Denmark it is nearly forty-two bushels. The use of fertilizers must increase in order to increase the yield in America.

The Foreign Trade.

Our trade with Japan and China is gaining rapidly. During the year 1899 the value of the merchandise exchanged with these two countries, including the port of Hongkong, reached as high as $87,305,688. These figures were decidedly in excess of any previous record. The value for 1889, ten years before, was little more than half as large, amounting to only $46,294,167. The four years following 1889 witnessed a steady increase that finally culminated in 1893 with a record of $60,281,386, the highest up to that time. In the fiscal year 1894, during which our importations were greatly curtailed as a result of the prevailing financial depression the trade dropped to $51,513,149. During 1895 there was a recovery to $57,509,859 and for each subsequent year the returns showed an important increase.

Of the $87,305,688 valuation placed upon our trade with Japan, China, and Hongkong during 1899, $47,815,035 represented the imports into the United States and $39,490,653 the exports from this country. The excess of imports over exports amounted to $8,324,832. Formerly the excess was much larger.

By comparing the figures for 1889 exports have increased much more rapidly than the imports. In the decade ending with 1899 there was a gain of $28,393,156 or 256 per cent. in exportation, while the increase in importation amounted to only $12,618,365, or 36 per cent. During the last few years, in fact, the imports disclosed an actual falling off the value for 1899 being $1,164,131 less than that for 1896, which was recorded at $48,979,166. Our exports, on the other hand, amounting to $19,302,819, were more than doubled during the next three years, showing a gain of $20,187,834.

Rather Absent-Minded.

A West Hoboken, N. J. man started to build a chicken coop the other morning. He constructed the floor first and then stood on it and nailed up the side boards from the inside. After he finished the work to his satisfaction, he found that he had left no place by which he could get out, the only opening in the coop being all right for a chicken, but hardly large enough for a man. The coop was uncovered, but he could not climb up the sides and he was not able to pry off any of the boards with his hammer. So he had to shout for help. After the neighbor who heard his cries had finished laughing he demolished a part of the coop and the builder was set at liberty.

Free Telephones.

In some towns in Germany the telephone is introduced by tobaccoists as an additional attraction to customers. Any one who buys a cigar may, if he desires, speak over the tobaccoist's instrument.

A King's Education.

A fund is being raised for the education of Malietoa Tanus, the young deposed King of Samoa, Secretary Hay has addressed a note to Great Britain and Germany, suggesting that each advance a small sum sufficient to defray the expenses of the former king while at school. This has been done at the request of Malietoa himself, the request having been transmitted to the state department through Consul General Osborn, who is still at Apia. Malietoa wishes to be educated at a European school, and it is probable that the powers will allow him the small amount of money necessary to defray the school expenses.

Malietoa Laupepa, the former king of Samoa, whose reign was full of trouble, and whose death in 1899 caused fresh disturbances to arise over the election of a successor, received for his own use in all about $50 per month. His spouse was obliged to take in washing in order to eke out the royal income. This was a rather lowly occupation for a queen, and it is doubtful if the income derived from this source enabled the royal pair to live in luxury. Laupepa himself had too much regard for his crown and his dignity to hire himself out to do odd jobs of any kind. Small as were the emoluments, there was always a lively competition among Samoan chiefs for the throne—a competition which gave rise to much bloodshed and internal disturbances, which on several occasions threatened to embroil the three great powers included in the tripartite agreement.

In 1881, by an agreement between Germany, Great Britain and the United States, Laupepa became king of all Samoa. But in 1887 Tamesese, another Samoan chief, encouraged by Germany, proclaimed himself king and raised the standard of revolt.

Just the other day the United States senate ratified the new Samoan treaty which hands the administration of Samoan affairs over to Germany. In all probability the young Tanus will not suffer financially, at least, from the loss of his throne.

Ceusus Figures.

An inaccurate census, like most other things that are inaccurate, is worse than none, for mal-information is worse than ignorance. The preliminary figures of the newly completed census of Cuba and Porto Rico show a total population for Cuba of 1,572,845, a loss from 1887 of 58,842. The population of Porto Rico is 957,000, which is an increase of 150,300 over the census of 1887. The largest Cuban province is Havana, which has 424,811 inhabitants, a falling of of 27,000 in the twelve years. The next largest is Santa Clara, which with its 356,534 residents, shows an increase of 2,000. Santiago has gained about as much as Pinar del Rio has lost, says the Army and Navy Journal. The former province returns a population of 327,716, an increase of 55,337, while Pinar has fallen from 225,891 to 173,082. Matanzas has dropped from 259,578 to 202,462. The smallest province in point of population is Puerto Principe, to which the census gives 88,237 inhabitants, a gain of 21,000.

Now there is no reason whatever for this variation in figures. That is to say, the losses and the gains are unaccountable. Probably the census of 1887, like most Spanish enterprises, was largely a matter of guess work.

Dangerous to Fool With.

The longest time that is known to have elapsed between the firing of a shell and its explosion is 44 years. Recently a shell which had been fired into the Russian harbor of Sebastopol during the Crimean War at least 44 years ago was hauled up by some fishermen, and it exploded on being taken from the water, killing one of the men and wounding several of the others, notwithstanding the long period which had elapsed since it had left the British gun which fired it. Elmus shells are exceedingly dangerous, if they happen to be unexploded ones, as a similar accident happened not long since at Bolton-le-Sands, where a dredger named Wilson fished up one that had been fired from the artillery camp at Bare, and took it home. An attempt to break it up cost him an eye, a foot and a broken head, besides causing serious damage to property.

Education in Porto Rico.

"Throughout the island of Porto Rico, with a million people and only about 500 scholars," said Gen. Eaton, "there was no system for plan of education save what had been in vogue under Spanish rule, changeless for 400 years. Eighty per cent. of the people were illiterate, consequently schools or education were of little interest to a people whom Spain wished to live in ignorance. The text books were crude affairs from Madrid—half catechism, half doubtful history and anxious axioms. There was not a map of the United States in the schools and scarcely one on the island. Although only 1,400 miles from New York and 600 from Florida, the average Porto Rican child read in his history book that the United States was a nation of comparatively little consequence with proud Castile, whose inhabitants were principally haughty millionaires, whose business was the crushing of the poor."

Nature.

Abundant nature is the workman. The Porto Rican is content to let this master workman do all for him. He has slept for centuries. At the end of the nineteenth century the prod of progress has aroused him from stupor—the beams of the lamp of the Goddess of Liberty are guiding his steps; American education has torn the Spanish bandage from his eyes; his children sing of the Stars and Stripes; Spain seems a far off mythical realm; his eyes look to the west and north.

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Baltimore, Md.

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—Notary Public—
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GENERAL RAILROAD AND Steamboat Ticket Office.
The Richmond Transfer Co. and Baggage Express,
Office: 901 Mai St., Richmond, Va.
Tickets to all principal points in America and Europe. Rates same as at depots. Passengers and baggage called for and baggage checked to destination.
Pleasure carriages for hire.
A. W. GARBER, Pres.

Found the King.

An interesting story comes from Provo regarding the age of miracles. For those who are not superstitious it is doubly entertaining. During a recent visit of President George Q. Cannon to the Southern town he was entertained at the home of L. Holbrook, manager of the Grand Central Mine. Mr. Holbrook's fifteen-year-old daughter Aura told President Cannon that she had dreamed three times that she had found a diamond ring, and in the third dream a man giving his name as Vaness, and address Dallas, Texas, had told her he lost a ring while going through Provo 10 years ago, and that she could find it under a certain rock, giving minute details as to the location of the same. President Cannon listened to the story with interest, and at its conclusion told the girl she should follow up her dream. Aura got on her wheel and rode away. In less than two minutes she returned, holding a diamond ring in her hand. She claims to have found it in the place described by her dreamland visitant.

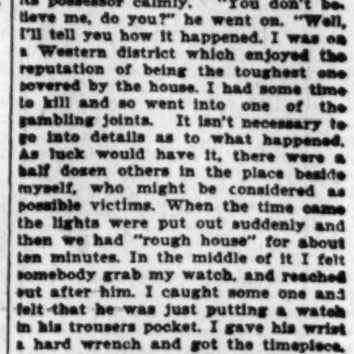
It is interesting to know that Miss Aura has a fondness for diamond rings and has answered a great many advertisements of them.—Salt Lake Herald.

Stole Watch to Get Square.

"Great Scott! but that's a fine watch," came from the chorus. "Where did you get it?" "Stole it," answered its possessor calmly. "You don't believe me, do you?" he went on. "Well, I'll tell you how it happened. I was on a Western district which enjoyed the reputation of being the toughest one covered by the house. I had some time to kill and so went into one of the gambling joints. It isn't necessary to go into details as to what happened. As luck would have it, there were a half dozen others in the place beside myself, who might be considered as possible victims. When the time came the lights were put out suddenly and then we had "rough house" for about ten minutes. In the middle of it I felt somebody grab my watch, and reached out after him. I caught some one and felt that he was just putting a watch in his trousers pocket. I gave his wrist a hard wrench and got the timepiece. Then I broke away. When I got to the light I found the watch was this one. As I never heard from the owners, I have kept it to compensate for the loss of mine." After which the waiter hurried over in response to six different signals.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

A Turkey Five Feet High.

John McCormick, a farmer who resides across the river from here in Illinois, is the owner of a turkey gobbler which towers in the air five feet and weighs 65 pounds. It looks more like an ostrich than a turkey. Its legs at the feet are an inch and a half in diameter, while close to the body they are the same size of an ordinary man's arm at the elbow. The bird's wings measure seven feet from tip to tip.—Clinton, Ia., Cor. Chicago Inter Ocean.



ATTENTION! LADIES!

HAIR RESTORER

All who are dersirous of having a beautiful suit of hair, or if your hair is falling out, you should get a bottle of Hairoline, better known as the Renowned Hair Restorer. Oriental Complexion Cream also cures all skin diseases and makes the skin like velvet. Price, 25c to 75c per bottle.

Treatment of the Skin and Scalp

STRAIGHTENING A SPECIALTY.

All kinds of implements and toilet articles for sale.
1545 4th Street Northwest.
Agency at THE BEE Office.

Only one man,
in washington gives 12 cabinet size Photos and a
Crayon Portrait for $5.00
PRICE, ARTIST, PHOTOGRAPH
723 Seventh Street, N. W.

PISO'S CURE FOR
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best
Cough Medicine.
If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.
CONSUMPTION

HORN THE TAILOR.

The most successful man in the city is Horn, the tailor. He left for Philadelphia, Pa., yesterday to have shipped to this city his new spring imported goods. It is the biggest lot of new spring goods that have ever been shipped to this city by any importer. Do you need a

NEW SPRING SUIT?

that will fit you to a queen's taste? Don't fail to call place of business, 637 F street, northwest, on Monday and examine his new line of goods that you desire to see. Do you want

A NEW STYLE SUIT?

If you want to look nice, Horn has a man who knows how to fit you, you have a hump in your back or a broken leg, Horn knows how to cover the defects. Do you want an

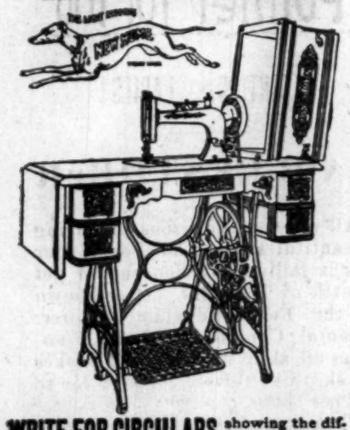
If you want a new spring suit made from imported goods, Horn the tailor, will make you a new suit.

Give him a call at once.

637 F Street, n.w.

. . TRY THE . .

"NEW HOME" SEWING MACHINE.



WRITE FOR CIRCULARS showing the different styles of Sewing Machines we manufacture and their prices before you purchase any other.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.,

ORANGE, MASS.

66 Union Square, N. Y. Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo. Dallas, Texas. San Francisco, Cal. Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE BY

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND PHOSPHATES OF LIME, SODA, IRON.

For the Cure of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Debility, Wasting Diseases and Scrofulous Humors.

Almost as palatable as cream. It can be taken with pleasure by delicate persons and children, who, after using it, are very fond of it. It assimilates with the food, increases the flesh and appetite, builds up the nervous system, restores energy to mind and body creates new, rich and pure blood, in fact, rejuvenates the whole system.

FLESH, NERVE, BLOOD, BRAIN.

This preparation is far superior to all other preparations of Cod-Liver Oil; it has many imitators, but no equals. The results following its use are its best recommendations. Be sure, as you value your health, and get the genuine. Manufactured only by Dr. ALEXR. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

GASKIN & GAINES.

THE ACADEMY RESTURANT

Just around the cor. Opposite Kann's
320 8th Street North West.

Wines, Liquors Cigars

Imported and Domestic.

Ladies' & Gentlemens Cafe Upstairs

Washington, D C

BORN IN HIM.

Clerical Thrift Illustrated in a Clergyman's Copy.

Habits of thrift are generally commendable, but sometimes they give cause for amusement without the person practising them being aware of it. This was the case recently with a well known clergyman, whose church is one of the most flourishing of its denomination in New York.

This clergyman receives a salary of $6,000 a year, and has in addition a confortable income of his own. He is a liberal giver to many charities, lives in a handsome brown stone house and apparently has less reason for economy than the average citizen, yet he has one habit—perhaps better one idiosyncrasy—that might well be taken as an indication of poverty by those who did not know the clergyman. The inborn Scotch thrift the SHORT MIS Gal 4——Crocco .. .. minister makes use of the blank side of the letters he receives when they are written "on one side only."

He was asked recently to prepare an article for a magazine. In due time the manuscript reached the editor, each page of it written on the back of an old letter, and it was only too evident that he paid no attention to whether or not the letters were of personal character. The letters furnished a rather curious commentary on the sort of letters a metropolitan clergyman receives. Among them were:—

A notice from an insurance company that his policy had lapsed owing to the non-payment of $156 premium.

A note from the general passenger agent of a railway refusing his request that a pass from New York to Chicago be given to a poor brother in the ministry.

An appeal from a poor widow for money to pay her rent and keep her from being dispossessed.

A letter from a broker, who was one of his congregation, advising him to invest in a certain stock, as it was certain to be "a good thing."

A criticism of one of his sermons from one of the pillars of the church.

A receipt showing that he had paid for the license of his dog.

THIS SETTLES IT.

The Question as To the New Century's Beginning.

The Sun has received so many evidences of confused minds regarding the beginning of the twentieth century that it will present a proof that a twentieth century begins after the year 1900 is ended, in the shape of a little conversation:

Question—What is a year?
Answer—Three hundred and sixty-five days.
What is a century?
One hundred years.
When did the year No. 1 end?
December 31 of the year 1.
When did the year No. 2 begin?
January 1, of the year 2.
When did the year 99 end?
December 31, A. D. 99.
Did that complete a century?
No.
When was the century completed?
At the close of the year following 99; or at the close of the year 100.
When did the second century begin?
January 1 of the year 1 of the second century; that is, January 1, A. D. 101.
When did the nineteenth century end?
At the close of the nineteenth hundreth year, or at the close of 1900.
Q. When does the twentieth century begin?
A. It begins on day No. 1 of the year No. 1 of the twentieth hundred years—that is, on January 1, A. D. 1901.—N. Y. Sun.

He Stood by His Mistake.

When old Jacob Willoughby died Kensington lost one of its unique characters. Previous to the Centennial Exposition of 1876 Mr. Willoughby was seized with a fear that the millions of visitors who were expected in the city would deplete the food markets of Philadelphia, and that a famine would ensue. So firmly did he become convinced of the truth of his prediction that he immediately laid in an enormous stock of edibles, mostly canned goods. The cellar of his house was piled high with preserves, potted meats, canned vegetables and nearly every other article of non-perishable foods.

Of course, the anticipated famine did not materialize, and Mr. Willoughby was left with his stores on his hands. He might have disposed of them, but that would have meant admitting his mistake, and so he kept them. For twenty-three years, according to well authenticated reports, he has fed his family and his guests on the aftermath of his Centennial stock, and when company came there was great rejoicing in the family, for then the stuff went faster. At the time of the old gentleman's death there was still a portion of it left.—Phil. Rceord.

A Disappointment.

"I came mighty near tryn' to enlist in de Transvaal army," said Meandering Mike.

"You might have ter work," said Plodding Pete.

"Fur a minute I was willin' ter take chance. I was deceived by a typographical error. De paper said de Transvaal was chock full of Beers, an' I had ter read half a column before I got convinced dat it only meant Boers."—Washington Star.

Live on Straw.

Thousands of persons in Germany live literally "on straw" making it up into blankets, panniers, boxes, knick-knacks, hats, bonnets, &c. Professional schools have even been founded where the trade is taught in all its varieties.

Seemingly Incredible.

"What! A man with a nose the color of yours expects me to believe that he has lived on water for three months?" said the lady at the door "Yes'm," said the tramp; "you see I'm a sailor just ashore."—Yonkers Statesman.

Distinctions.

"She's the best matchmaker in our town."

"Ah! Matrimonial or plain sulphur?"—Philadelphia North American.

DON'T FAIL TO ATTEN

FINE FOOT WEAR, OF THEIR ENTIRE $40,000 STOCK WITHOUT RESERVE.

BELOW A FEW ITEMS ARE QUOTED TO GIVE YOU AN IDEA.

Choice of our LADIES FINEST SHOES 2.19.

Worth up to $5.00 a pair.

This gives you extraordinary selection of the Very Finest kinds of Footwear and the assortment is so Immense that a Feet and fancies can be suited exactly for the small price. $2.19

Ladies' Easy comfortable house slippers, now 29c

Men's and Ladies' fancy house slippers, all kinds 79c

Boy's and Misses' fine shoes $1.25 kinds, now 89c

Mens' and Ladies' Chic Style, Shoes worth 1.75, now $1.19

2nd Choice of fine shoes for Gents and Ladies, values up to 3.00 a pair. going for $1.69

SPECIAL: Mr. A. J. Johnson, formerly in our employ, is again with us as ever ready to serve his numerous friends with shoes that'll make their feet glad.

FOR MEN

Swagger Styles of all the latest conceits of Fine Shoes in Patent Leather, Tan, Russia Calf, Black Vica Kid and Box Calf.

In Button and Lace, Bull Dog, Pug and Vienna Toes, all sizes and widths.

Many worth regularly 5.00; some 4.00 and a few 3.50, all bunched now at $2.19

HEILBRUN--7TH STREET 402

SIGN: The Old Women In the Shoe. NEXT TO WOOLWORTH'S 10 cent store.

HOLMES HOTEL

333 Virginia Avenue S. W.

European and American Plan.

The Best Afro-American Accommodation in the city.

Our Bar Attached. . .

The best wines, imported brandies. Fine old whiskies always on hand Good Havana cigars.

Our rooms are large and airy in summer, and well heated in winter. Rooms with or without board. Single rooms 50 cents and $1.

James Ortway Holmes, Prop.

Established. 1866

BURNSTINE LOAN OFFICE.

361 Penn. Ave. n.w.

Gold and silver watches, diamonds, jewelry, pistols, guns, mechanical tools, ladies and gentlemen's wearing apparel.

Old gold and silver bought
Unredeemed pledges for sale

NELSONS STRAIGHTINE The LATEST DISCOVERY FOR MAKING KNOTTY, KINKY, CURLY HAIR STRAIGHT.

STRAIGHTINE is no experiment, but a thoroughly reliable preparation. It has been successfully used by thousands in all portions of the country. We have hundreds of letters speaking in the highest terms of its merit, and every mail brings us fresh testimonials. *Straightine* is a highly perfumed pomade; it not only **Straightens the Hair,** but removes **Dandruff, Keeps the Hair from Falling Out,** cures Itching, Irritating Scalp Diseases, giving a **rich, long** and **luxurious** head of hair—so much to be desired. **Guaranteed perfectly harmless.** Price, **25 Cents** a can at all drug stores, or sent by mail to any address on receipt of **30 Cents** in stamps or silver. Address, **NELSON M'F'G CO., Richmond, Va. Big Money for Agents. Write for Terms.**

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DRUGGIST AND DEALER IN

Pure Drugs AND Chemicals

Perfumery, Toilet and Fancy Articles, &c. PATENT MEDICINES. Physician's Prescriptions Carefully and Accurately Compounded Day and Night.

Cor. 3d and F Sts., S. W.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

H. K. FULTON

LOAN OFFICE

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, &c. MOMEY LOANED ON EASY PAYMENTS.

H K. Fulton has removed his Loan Office from his old stand, 1218 Pa., avenue to his handsome new building, 314 9th street, n. w., between Penn. ave. and D st, n, w., where he will be pleased to see his old friends and customers.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER, UNREDEEMED PLEDES FOR SALE.

314 9th Street. Northwest.

LEE'S TAKE-OUT KINK

The only article ever manufactured that actually takes the KINKS out of the hair. It will make the hair straight soft, pliable and beautiful. Nicely perfumed. Guaranteed pure and harmless. One bottle will convince the most doubtful that it will do all that we claim for it.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

Lee's Medicant Company.

S. HELLER, 720 7THSTNW.

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Upright and Square Piano.

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